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TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT
SO AS TO PERMIT CERTAIN AID TO CIVILIAN
RECOVERY IN OCCUPIED ZONES

STANFORD
LIBRARIES

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 989

A BILL TO AMEND THE CIVIL SERVICE
RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 20
1930, AS AMENDED



PART 1

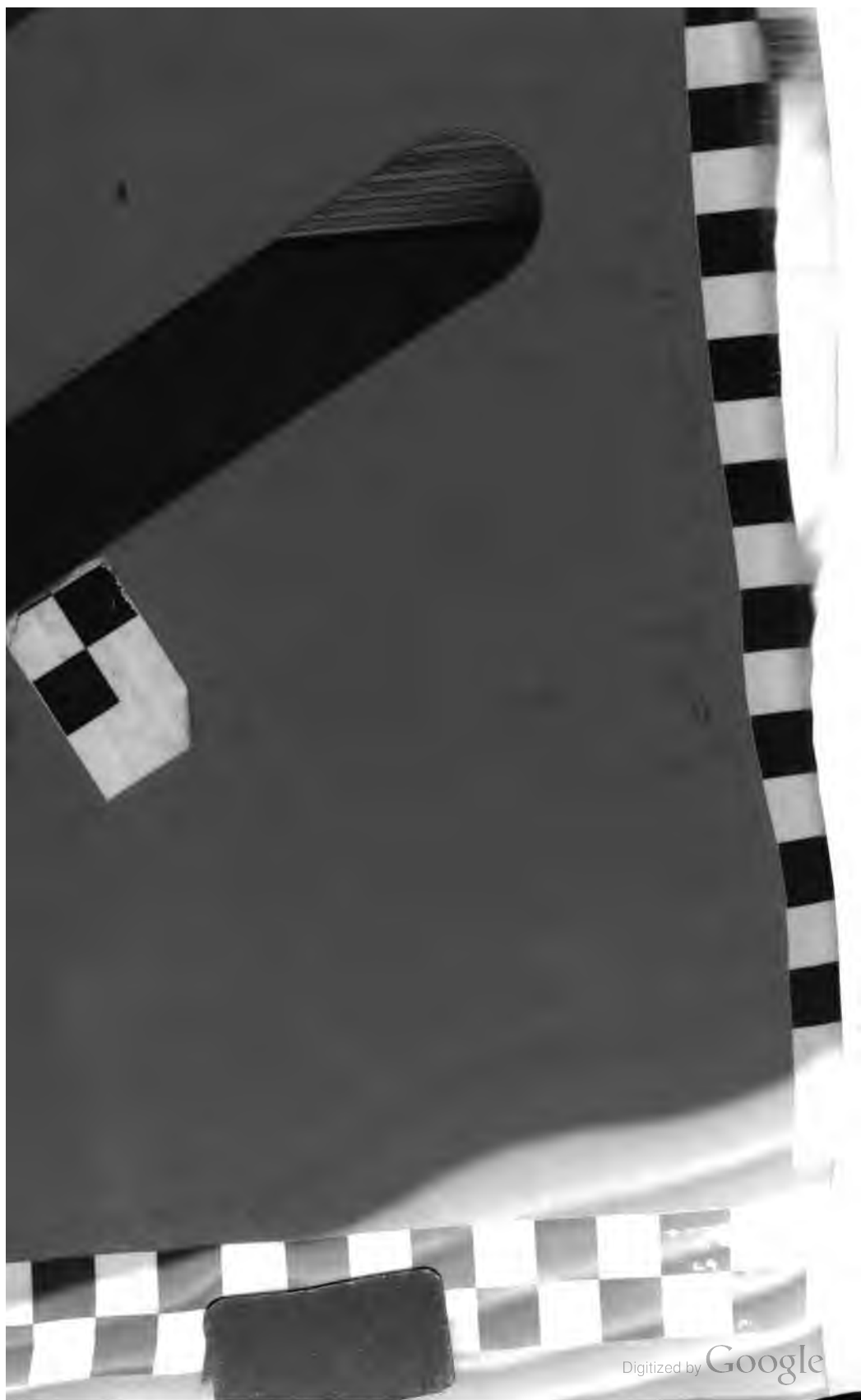
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TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT SO AS TO PERMIT CERTAIN AID TO CIVILIAN RECOVERY IN OCCUPIED ZONES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1947

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10:15 a. m., pursuant to notice, in room 135, Senate Office Building, Senator William Langer (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Langer (chairman), Buck, Baldwin, Johnston, and Umstead.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We have now for consideration S. 989, a bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act so as to permit certain aid to civilian recovery in occupied zones.

A copy of the bill will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The bill is as follows:)

[S. 989, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

A Bill To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act so as to permit certain aid to civilian recovery in occupied zones

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 38 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States—

"(1) to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering, and any article or articles intended for household or other personal use or for sustenance of life; and

"(2) to donate money not exceeding \$100 in any calendar month to any one person, or to any two or more persons in the same immediate family, in such country, and to transmit such money to such person or persons by international money order or other appropriate means, and the Post Office Department is authorized and directed to accept and transmit any such money order."

SEC. 2. The Postmaster General is authorized and directed, in fixing weight limits of parcels authorized to be accepted for transmittal by international parcel post, to fix the maximum weight of parcels containing articles referred to in section 38 (a) (1) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended by this Act, at not less than twenty-two pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Goetze has indicated that he wants to testify on this matter. Will you state your name and qualifications?

STATEMENT OF SIGFRIED GOETZE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mr. GOETZE. My name is Sigfried Goetze, of Los Angeles, Calif. as an individual citizen.

The CHAIRMAN. As to World War I, you said that you were over in Europe and helped to work out the relief after World War I, is that right?

Mr. GOETZE. That is true, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you had experience over there with packages sent by mail?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that included food and clothing and things that were sent over through the Post Office Department?

Mr. GOETZE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you go ahead and testify and tell us what you wanted to say.

Mr. GOETZE. It is now nearly a year since the Seventy-ninth Congress by unanimous consent passed an amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act, which the President signed out which was enacted into law, which permitted the mails to be opened to the occupied zone and parcels to be sent by parcel post. There was a limit set of 11 pounds, parcel post, and the limit of the contents was not made by Congress, but it was an arbitrary restriction set by the Post Office Department, the War Department and the Commerce Department. I was a witness at that time, and I know that some of the congressional leaders, who have much to their credit, enacted this greatly desired measure into law, told us at that time that they would have liked to have eliminated entirely the Trading With the Enemy Act.

I want to say, Senator Langer, and to the Members of Congress and your committee, that perhaps the enactment of this measure was one of the greatest moves made by Congress at that time, and it followed the wishes and desires of millions of American citizens in this Nation, I can tell you; because during the last year I have traveled throughout this Nation and attended many of the mass meetings from coast to coast which mobilized this relief of charity and mercy for the needy in Germany and Austria. Nowhere have I heard a dissenting voice. The very fact that Congress, by unanimous consent, passed this measure which we understand was a very unusual move at that time, is significant.

I feel that the restrictions placed upon the measure by limiting parcel-post food packages to 11 pounds and to only food, clothing, and medicines should now be removed, 22 months after the ending of the shooting war.

The CHAIRMAN. You are interested, primarily, in citizens of this country who have relatives over in Austria and Germany and other places, who want to send packages over there to their relatives and are limited to 11 pounds?

Mr. GOETZE. That is right.

In addition to that, our national policy now, as we citizens have learned and understand it, is to aid the new Germany, as Mr. Herbert Hoover has called Germany, to get back on its feet as a democratic nation so that it may cooperate with our western civilization. It is proper and fitting that we should do everything to support our national policy and the President in this move.

Secretary of State Marshall now is trying to do the very same thing in Moscow, and anything which tends to help the German people back to normal should be done.

Senator BALDWIN. You are a citizen of the United States?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

Senator BALDWIN. How long have you been a citizen?

Mr. GOETZE. For 35 years.

Senator BALDWIN. You were over in Germany at the end of the First World War?

Mr. GOETZE. I represented the Southern California Relief Committee.

Senator BALDWIN. Do you represent any relief committee like that now?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir; I am the retired chairman of the Southern California Relief Committee, which was also active in 1919 and 1920 in Los Angeles.

Senator BALDWIN. What is your business, may I ask?

Mr. GOETZE. I am a retired architect, sir.

Senator BALDWIN. You are interested in this from a humanitarian standpoint?

Mr. GOETZE. Absolutely; yes, sir.

Senator BALDWIN. Is the limit now, Mr. Chairman, 11 pounds on a package, do you know?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Donaldson is here, and it is my understanding it is 11 pounds.

Senator BALDWIN. What is the limitation on the amount of money that can be sent?

STATEMENT OF JESSE M. DONALDSON, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, AND VINCENT B. WATERS, DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WATERS. They cannot send any at all.

Senator BALDWIN. This would authorize the Post Office Department to receive and transmit this money up to \$100; is that right?

Mr. GOETZE. As it was before the war.

Senator BALDWIN. Are there any facilities in Germany now or in occupied territories, to cooperate with the Post Office Department in handling this money?

Mr. DONALDSON. There are not.

Senator BALDWIN. I am wondering whether there are any facilities to cooperate with the Post Office Department in the handling of the money as proposed in this bill?

Mr. DONALDSON. There are not.

Senator BALDWIN. Do you anticipate that such facilities would be provided?

Mr. DONALDSON. The weight limit on these parcels and the matter of transmitting money over there has been fixed either by the War Department or the military government for our occupied part of Germany. My understanding is that they have no facilities for handling money over there, such as they had before the war, by means of purchasing your money order here to be paid some place over there.

Senator BALDWIN. It would make all of the difference in the world whether it was going into the Russian zone or the English or American zone, so far as Germany is concerned?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right. These restrictions that have been placed on the mailing to occupied Germany have been placed by the War Department or the military government for Germany, and the Post Office Department has nothing to do with placing the restrictions or the weight limit.

We could not even accept parcels for Germany until they told us they were able to handle them.

Senator BALDWIN. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the thinking and the reasoning behind this bill is good, and I would be in favor of it. However, the difficulty is in how you are going to administer it. I am wondering if it would not be a good plan to get some report from the War Department on this particular bill.

The CHAIRMAN. We can do that, but I thought we could hear these witnesses and then call the War Department and the Post Office Department in and see if we can help them out. To me, it seems outrageous if a man has a brother or sister or an old mother that is starving over there in Europe, and he has money and food and wants to send it over there and cannot get it over.

Senator BALDWIN. It seems ridiculous to me.

The CHAIRMAN. He cannot do that 22 months after the war is over.

Senator BALDWIN. I think it would be a good thing if we could do it and build up a feeling of friendship and respect that is just what we want in the world, particularly in these occupied countries. However, I am wondering about the mechanics.

Before we report this bill favorably, we should get from the Army and the occupation authorities their suggestions as to this thing, and see if they cannot help us put it into effect.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you. The Second Assistant Postmaster General is going to be in Paris, I believe, leaving on the 26th, and he will be there on May 6. That is Mr. Gillen. One of the reasons he is going over is in connection with this bill. As I said, there are millions of people, and the complaints have been pouring in for months that they cannot get stuff over to their relatives over there.

Senator BALDWIN. Of course, there is a tremendous amount of that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we should call in the various heads of the departments and go into it. We have seven or eight witnesses here, and we want to go into it. Suppose you go ahead and proceed and then we can get the other information.

Senator BALDWIN. It does seem to me that there is not much use in passing a bill unless we know it is going to be effective, and then we could get them to cooperate with us and work this thing out. I think it is a very desirable thing to do.

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. Chairman, may I add to this briefly, that to permit any and all articles to be sent in those packages is a desire on the part of—and I will not exaggerate—hundreds of thousands of people in this country—just the permission to do that.

We are not asking Congress for any appropriation. We want to donate these articles. For instance, thousands of people have been bombed out completely and are living, according to the report of Mr. Herbert Hoover, in underground shelters, in cellars, and what have

you. They have nothing. They have not even a frying pan in which to fry the bacon which we send in these relief packages. We asked Congress to permit, through the amendment of that act, the donation of any article that we can get, including seeds for farms, or anything that we can send from over here. We ask permission to send them in those parcel-post packages.

In addition, many of our women folk or wives have gone to the post office with an 11-pound package and found it was half an ounce over, and the clerk sent the woman back to her home to repack the entire package. That is another reason why it should be raised to 22 pounds. Before the war, I believe, it was 44 pounds. That is the normal weight.

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. GOETZE. Many are of the opinion that one 22-pound package sent once a month, instead of 11-pound packages sent every week, would also help the post-office personnel in handling these parcels. As to the money part, the thought behind that is this: There is an increasing number of unemployed now in the American zone—civilian unemployed. Again, many of them have lost everything that they owned, including their cash money, when their homes were bombed.

There are no agencies outside of the charitable agencies which will give them the means even to buy their rationed bread, not to speak of paying rent, if they have to live somewhere, or buying some of the necessities of life. Those of us who are more fortunate in this country are willing to share with those people our financial means, by sending them the money so that they can buy the things which are necessary.

Again, we are not asking Congress for any financial support, just the permission as American citizens to do the things which, in the heart of the American people, they want to do. There has always been in their hearts charity to people who suffer.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understood it the other day, a lot of these people over there are people that fought Hitler and fought the entire Hitler outfit over there.

Mr. GOETZE. That is true of a great many of them. There is no question about it, because those who have not are under lock and key by the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. They are in the camps.

Mr. GOETZE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Riley is trying to get someone from the War Department who is in charge of this to come over this morning. However, go ahead and tell us about your experiences with it. After World War I, did they get the packages over there, or how long did it take?

Mr. GOETZE. It was absolutely unrestricted, and not only were they sent from this country, but we had no restrictions whatsoever. We were not restricted in any way, shape, or form, to travel through that country, although in Germany at that time conditions were different than they are now. We sent food packages from Sweden and Denmark and the other countries, freely, into Germany, and it was a tremendous help in rebuilding the morale of the people.

Senator BALDWIN. Were those packages opened by the Government authorities either at this end or at the other end when they arrived before they were delivered?

Mr. GOETZE. They were opened in Germany, because of the fact that Germany at that time had a government, and today there is no govern-

ment. Today it is under the control of the armed forces, the commanding general.

Senator BALDWIN. You would not object to that?

Mr. GOETZE. No.

Senator BALDWIN. Perhaps they might ship arms and all sorts of things, and the people would take advantage of it.

Mr. GOETZE. The postal authorities have regulated that by having slips made out showing the contents and marking it on the packages, and the postal authorities in Germany open them and it goes through a regular customs there, but there is no charge attached to it.

May I, Mr. Chairman, recommend to the committee at this time one or two points which are not contained in this measure? There are complaints from all over the country that communications from Germany to this country are very hard to get.

Senator BALDWIN. They are very hard to get this morning from Washington to Boston.

Mr. GOETZE. That is true, but my recommendation would be this.

Senator BALDWIN. I am speaking of my telephone.

Mr. GOETZE. My recommendation would be to permit air mail to be established and permit German civilians to send air mail letters to their relatives in this country. That is not permitted today. It takes at least from 6 to 8 weeks to get a letter from Germany. If we want to build the morale of these people and get them back on their feet, it is worth the effort to have the postal authorities, whether they are the German postal authorities or the American, institute that service so that citizens in this country can quickly communicate with their relatives in Germany.

Senator BALDWIN. Have you made any effort through the War Department to accomplish that—what you have proposed here?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir. Personally, I have not, but General Echols, who was former Chief of the Civilian Supplies to the War Department, was a witness a year ago when it was heard before the Judiciary Committee. General Echols was very cooperative, and I am sure that General Norstad, the new chief, is very cooperative, because he told me at one time that as far as the War Department is concerned they would like to see this entire Trading With the Enemy Act canceled as quickly as possible, to get Germany back on its feet.

I also have here a news item which reports that General McNarney, from Berlin, urged the immediate abolition of the Trading With the Enemy Act. That is the commanding officer of our armed forces in Germany, who is now retired. I believe, Senator, that I can say, without quoting the War Department, that they would cooperate fully in this matter, because it is the War Department today which is charged with the responsibility of getting these people back on their feet, and they are fully aware of the value, both the moral and material value, which these exchanges would bring to the country in their charge.

The CHAIRMAN. What is Herbert Hoover's attitude in connection with it?

Mr. GOETZE. As far as I have learned, Mr. Chairman, from the report of Mr. Hoover, which is contained in the report to the President of the Economic Mission to Germany and Austria, it is that anything that tends to bring Germany back quickly to its normalcy should be

done; and it is so recommended to the President in Mr. Hoover's report. That is including the raising of the calorie level to 2,000 calories per day per person, which, of course, does not come under this committee, but I only mention it in passing.

The CHAIRMAN. How many packages are being sent over there now, or have been sent over; do you know?

Mr. GOETZE. I think Mr. Donaldson can answer that better, Mr. Chairman. Since the opening of the mail, Mr. Donaldson, I have read a report that over 6,000,000 parcels have been sent over there. I am not quite sure.

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about this, Mr. Donaldson? If we can get the War Department to cooperate with the post office, what do you think? After 22 months—the being ended 22 months ago—ought there to be some way to give these American citizens a chance to help out their relatives over there?

Mr. DONALDSON. I do not think there is any attitude on the part of the War Department or the military government in Germany to maintain this 11-pound limit any longer than it is necessary to do so. There are certain administrative difficulties over there to be overcome. Of course, I think you and other members of this committee understand how thoroughly Germany was bombed out—the roads, the bridges, and their postal establishment has not been restored over there to anywhere near approaching normalcy at all. Therefore, that is a question for the military government of the occupied zone to determine—just what they can administer and what they cannot administer.

I think that they perhaps can tell you, when you have them over here, of their difficulties and express their particular opinion upon section 2 of this bill.

Senator BALDWIN. Would it be better to leave some discretion, instead of trying to fix a definite weight, on the part of the authorities so that they could change this thing upward as the facilities were developed?

I talked with several people recently, Mr. Chairman, who have come back from Germany. They told about some of the difficulties of transport and communication and that sort of thing, and what a slow process it is. It seems to me that while the purpose of this bill is a very laudable one, and I am for it 100 percent, we do not want to do a useless thing.

If we pass this act, let us make sure that it is effective, that there is an organization being built there that can handle it. I think it is a very desirable thing to do. This thing, if encouraged, will do a bigger job than UNRRA ever did, and the sum total would be tremendous.

Mr. DONALDSON. There is no one in control over there that would object to releasing restrictions just as fast as they could be released. We have around 15 experienced postal people in Germany with this military government, making an effort to restore the German postal system; and, of course, I have no personal knowledge of the difficulties they have over there. I only know what I am told, but they tell me that there is difficulty, and plenty of it, in handling the volume that goes over there now under the 11-pound limit.

I agree with the Senator here that perhaps the legislation ought to be a little more elastic to permit expanding this as these difficulties are removed.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say, Mr. Donaldson, that one of the most competent men in the postal service is Gael Sullivan. I have never met with his equal. He was over there in the war, and, for example, he went into Italy and in 24 hours that young man had that postal service working so that these soldiers could get their mail. He did a marvelous job, and I was terribly disappointed when he got out of your Department before he carried out what he was going to do by going over there to Germany and Austria and getting that set up. I think it is a tragedy. The other day, after this bill was introduced, I telephoned and asked him if he could not go over there awhile. He said he could not.

I do not know how much experience Mr. Gillen has had, but I would be interested in Mr. Sullivan's views. Do you suppose you could get him over here and tell us about this?

Mr. DONALDSON. I do not know how much he knows about the mail service. He was instrumental in taking the provisions to the Army. Your postal officer in charge of the mail in Italy was Colonel Hahn.

We still have an 11-pound limit on packages to Italy and Austria, and to France and Japan, and a good many of the provinces in the Philippine Islands.

Senator UMSTEAD. If this bill were passed it would affect all those countries?

Mr. DONALDSON. Every one of them.

Senator UMSTEAD. It is just as effective and desirable in those countries?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; every one of them.

Senator UMSTEAD. I think Senator Baldwin has the cream in the coconut in his suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. Somebody will be here in 30 minutes from the War Department.

Who is your next witness?

Mr. GOETZE. A lady by the name of Mrs. Linke.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Linke?

STATEMENT OF MARIAN LINKE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mrs. LINKE. My name is Mrs. Marian Linke, 903 Clinton Street, Philadelphia 37, Pa.

Mr. Chairman, the war in Europe is now history and within a few weeks the Allies will celebrate the second anniversary of their victory. But victory for the Allies has meant indescribable suffering for the conquered, and death by starvation and exposure for millions—bombed out or expelled from their homes.

Many a life has been prolonged and an isolated life here and there has been saved by the arrival of an 11-pound package of food which our Government has permitted to be mailed since June 1, 1946. But in the face of the complete destitution and extreme need of the conquered, I want to be permitted to send boxes containing at least 22 pounds of food and other necessities, so that these impoverished people may begin life again.

I have no relatives abroad, but many letters have been brought to my attention, and I quote the most recent one because it is typical of the acute distress which has become the daily routine of millions of our fellow beings.

This letter is written to the Society of Quakers, Women's International League, in Philadelphia, and is from Solveig Willenberg, Waldkirchen Nr. 4, Post Hohnstein ueber Berchm Oberpfalz (13a), Bayern, American Zone. It is dated February 17, 1947:

I am a 14-year-old schoolgirl and a refugee from the Province of Silesia. As I hardly have anything more to wear and also have but very little to eat, I sincerely ask you for help. I have no relatives who can help me, and so I thought of the Americans, about whom one hears and reads so much of their goodness and their willingness to help the poor and desperate people.

In February 1945, my mother and I, as well as my aunt and her two boys, four and six years old and whose father has been missing in war for a long time, came here to one of the poorest sections of Bavaria. Since we were forced to leave all our possessions behind and were clad only in the most necessary clothes, we suffered from hunger, cold, and terror while fleeing—everything was so horrible that I could cry constantly just thinking of it.

We live here so poorly, all of us in one room, two to three persons on a pile of straw; no water, no light, no closet—only damp walls and many mice. By living in this unhealthy room and through malnutrition we are suffering from rheumatism and a skin disease. The whole place consists of three little isolated farms. To get our necessary foodstuff we have to undertake a hike of almost 50 kilometers over mountains and valleys to the next little town of 2,000 inhabitants.

I have not been to school for 1½ years. Nobody cared about us refugees who are living so far apart in these poor little villages—we shall never be able to return to our beloved homeland.

My good daddy came back to us seriously wounded after 6 years of war; he had been a prisoner of war and only by a great miracle did he find us. He appeared before us entirely in rags and like a skeleton, his wounds bleeding and full of pus, but no one helped us. Seeing him again in this strange, sad place made us all weep bitterly. Before my daddy was wounded, he gave his own blood (transfusion) to a critically wounded comrade, but he never received better nourishment and now he can hardly recuperate from it.

As my father was not a member of the Nazi Party, he was able to find work after many efforts and we are so happy about it. But he is far away from us, thus making it very hard for us, as we have very few clothes, food, and no money. I would love to go to high school again in order to study a lot—at least nobody could take that away from me—but we won't get permission to move to the city. It is very depressing to live entirely cut off from the world, not being able to earn a few pennies or a piece of bread.

My mother, who weighs hardly 90 pounds, and I even less both go to the woods to cut trees and underbrush and picking berries, so at least we have something to cook with. But to be able to lie down in bed at night just once not feeling hungry, oh God, how wonderful that must be; and, too, being able to change one's underwear.

Would it be possible to help me in that respect? Or could you give this letter to a private party who would reply to me and my two little cousins' request. I would thank you for the smallest gift with all my heart, and, believe me, you would make us very happy. We have no shoes, no warm blankets, and my only coat was torn to shreds by the watchdog here. I never received another one in return. My mother can sew anything from old clothes if there would be some thread and needles added to it.

The original letter is in my possession as chairman of Philadelphia County branch, Woman's International League.

This letter I found so touching that I immediately packed a little parcel of 11 pounds—canned meat, powdered milk, canned bacon, dried peas, and so forth, such a meager bit to send a mother, an aunt, a 14-year-old growing girl, and two little boy cousins, left to the mercy of strangers thousands of miles away. According to Mr. Hoover, a 20- to 22-pound parcel of food supplies enough calories to supplement the Government ration of a family of five to an endurable level for 3 weeks.

So much is needed—cooking utensils, sewing equipment, clothing, shoes, bedding, cleansing materials—everything that makes life even meagerly possible.

Twenty-two-pound food parcels may be sent to other countries where the need is not so great. Americans do not discriminate, and I want my Government to permit me to make this innocent girl's existence more endurable.

Please pass Senate bill 989.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Goetze, this relief that has been sent over has been handled by the Quakers, has it not?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir; by the Quakers and by members of a trade order which includes labor organizations and Catholic welfare and Lutheran churches and others.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't the Quakers handled the relief?

Mr. GOETZE. A great deal of it; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Linke, is there anything further you wish to say?

Mrs. LINKE. I would like to add that CARE is permitted to send packages weighing $21\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, but one must order the package. This child needs so much. She tells us they are overrun with mice. They need clothes and sewing materials and that sort of things.

I should think if CARE should manage to get $21\frac{3}{4}$ pounds delivered the United States Army could.

Senator BALDWIN. How often can you send 11-pound packages?

Mrs. LINKE. Once a week to one person. And if it is a little over 11 pounds—I have had to take this package home and repack it and choose between sardines in oil, which are very valuable, or take out the pudding, which is rich in dextrose, and then I had to repack it and take it back to the post office, and so on.

This is one letter. I have another letter here which I received from a young woman who runs a kindergarten and I sent her some prepared cocoa so she could give the children a cocoa party at Christmas time, and the package arrived at her place after Christmas, so she is going to have an Easter party for them. A little cup of cocoa for each one of her 28 charges. There is so little we can do.

This is the letter if you would like to see it.

Senator BALDWIN. Is it written in English?

Mrs. LINKE. No; it is written in German [handing letter].

I have forgotten what the rations are at the moment, the Government rations, but in many cases those rations are not available. They are permitted some rations on paper, but it is another thing whether or not that amount of calories are available for the population at that time. They have their food rations, but many times they stand in line just as we did during the war, when we would stand in line for hours to get a pound of coffee and then the store would run out of coffee.

The CHAIRMAN. This girl said her father is not a member of the Nazi Party at all?

Mrs. LINKE. No. Nazi Party members are all in camps, I have been told on authority I would not dispute.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Goetze, have you some more of those pictures you had the other day showing the emaciated conditions of the people?

Mr. GOETZE. No; I have not.

Senator UMSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, I agree with Senator Baldwin. I assume this committee is of one mind on the

desirability of enacting this legislation. I think it is just a question as to whether the facilities at the other end will permit it, and I think, although I would be glad to hear any number of witnesses on it, I am convinced as to the desirability of it, and it is the practical end now we have got to look into. If it can be done, I think it should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no use to hear any more witnesses.

Senator BALDWIN. I would go along with Senator Umstead and say we ought to do all we can to encourage expansion of the facilities there.

Mrs. LINKE. May I suggest it is less effort to send one 22-pound parcel than two 11-pound parcels. There is less handling, and less time consumed.

Senator UMSTEAD. Mr. Waters, what did you say about the situation in Italy?

Mr. WATERS. Packages are still limited to 11 pounds. Germany is the only place where we deal through a military government; in the others we deal through the postal administration.

Senator UMSTEAD. That means the postal administration of that country?

Mr. WATERS. Yes. We have asked Italy about every 2 months if they cannot increase that weight limit from 11 pounds, and they say it is impossible on account of difficulties in handling. As soon as they are able to handle more they will agree to it.

Senator UMSTEAD. That is because of the break-down of the transportation system?

Mr. WATERS. The transportation and the post offices and everything.

Senator UMSTEAD. Of course a country like Italy ought to be interested in a proposition of this kind. It is to help them to nourish their own people.

Mr. WATERS. In Italy we even try to help them handle it. As soon as a ship leaves we send them an air-mail letter telling them the quantity on there so they can make the necessary arrangements to handle. They say they have a terrible time handling the quantity that comes over now and that it is impossible to increase that weight limit.

Senator BUCK. Senator Umstead, as I recall it, you expressed that the committee would be in favor of passage of this bill if the folks at the other end would permit it.

Senator UMSTEAD. If the facilities at the other end can handle it. If they cannot, there is no use to send them over.

The problem in Germany, I think, is quite different from the problem in other countries, because in Germany, as this gentleman stated, we are dealing with a military government, in one section our own, and in the other three sections the problem might be so complicated that it could not be done. But I do not see why this thing cannot be worked out.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Donaldson, someone told me that the postage rates were terribly high and that part of a parcel-post package cost the same as a whole parcel. Is that right?

Mr. DONALDSON. I do not know what the rates are, Mr. Chairman, but they are on a pound rate; and I presume when somebody told you a part of a parcel they would mean a part of a pound or $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cost the same as 4.

Mr. WATERS. It is 14 cents a pound or fraction thereof to Germany. If a parcel weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, it costs 36 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. An 11-pound parcel would be \$1.54?

Mr. WATERS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you wish to say something more about this, Mrs. Linke?

Mrs. LINKE. No; that is all I have to say. I thought maybe you would want to ask me some questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions?

Senator BUCK. No questions.

Senator UMSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that you present this problem to the proper authorities of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Their representatives are coming over.

Senator UMSTEAD. I do not think that would solve it, because they have not had time to consider the matter. I should think they would have to have time to go into the details of it and tell us what they can do at the other end, so far as Germany is concerned.

So far as the other countries are concerned, if this bill was passed it would not make any difference. As soon as they are able to handle them they will take them. It would not do any harm as far as they are concerned, but if they would not take them, the post office would not take them. Is that right, Mr. Waters?

Mr. WATERS. That is right.

Senator UMSTEAD. You would have a limit from each one of those countries?

Mr. WATERS. That is right. Mr. Donaldson read that to you. All those countries have 11-pound limits with them, all with the exception of Germany having their own postal administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Donaldson, do you want to say anything more on this?

Mr. DONALDSON. I think you can understand the problems when these countries that are not under military government, where they have their own postal administration, will not agree to accept packages weighing more than 11 pounds; such as Italy where that weight is fixed by the Italian postal administration itself.

Before the war all of the weight limits of mail and the manner in which mail could be accepted here for transmission to foreign countries was fixed by the foreign countries themselves through the postal administrations at the International Postal Conference. Italy, which should be in much better shape to handle its mail than Germany, is still holding to the 11-pound limit, and it would seem to me there are problems in the occupied zones of Germany which are much greater than the problems in Italy.

But it would appear to me that nobody is trying to prevent the mailing of parcels to the liberated countries or trying to prevent the weight limit from being increased. It is all brought about by the conditions existing in those countries.

Senator UMSTEAD. A package sent to Germany now, as just described by the lady who testified, is that package handled in Germany by our military authorities or by the German post office?

Mr. DONALDSON. By the German authority set up by the military government.

Senator UMSTEAD. And under its supervision?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expert postmen over their helping the Army?

Mr. DONALDSON. There are 12 or 15 experienced postal men in the American occupied zone of Germany who have been assisting the military government in setting up the German postal service. They have been there for a considerable length of time and are still there. They tell me they are having a tremendous time in getting the German postal service set up again due to the almost 100 percent destruction of roads and bridges and all sorts of transportation, and even buildings to handle the mail in. You must have facilities to handle this enormous amount of mail. I remember one occasion where one ship left New York with more than 100,000 sacks of parcel post for Germany, and you can anticipate what a job that is to handle that mail over there when they have no facilities to handle it.

Mr. Waters. The entire ship was loaded with relief parcels. There was nothing else on the ship.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Hendricks and Lansfield are on their way over here and will be here in a few minutes.

Did you want to say a few words, sir?

Mr. TITTMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Tittman?

STATEMENT OF A. O. TITTMAN, PROCTOR, VT.

Mr. TITTMAN. My name is A. O. Tittman. I live in Proctor, Vt.

Mr. Donaldson told us a few minutes ago that it was a matter for the War Department to decide this question, but when General Clay was over here about a month or two ago I wrote him a letter and he said that they were simply executing the policies of the State Department of the Government. So it seems to me that the office that should be approached is the State Department because the military government takes its orders from it.

The conditions, the food conditions, in Germany are such that it behooves all those who do not want to see wholesale starvation to help those people out, and this cannot be done in a direct way except through sending food parcels at the present time, because the policies that are pursued there so far have been against the recovery of Germany.

I have some material here, some of it direct from England, according to which the English are not allowing any resuscitation of German industry, and thereby the trade. The trade is no longer in the hands of individuals, and they say the situation in Germany is entirely dependent on the policy that is being pursued against Germany.

I have a circular here from the Quakers who have established the Samaritan fund. I do not know whether you gentlemen have seen it. Here is a letter that they have printed. It is the Samaritan Fund for Quaker Relief in Germany, 350 West Thirty-first Street, New York:

You are, let us say, an average citizen living in your own small house in the equivalent of Utica or Cincinnati or Scranton. This is your daily menu:

Breakfast: Potatoes fried without fat in an iron skillet, a little water added to keep them from burning. Substitute coffee, black, for there's no milk nor cream—nor anything for sweetening.

Dinner: Potatoes boiled in their skins. Three or four bowls of a watery soup of any vegetable that could be persuaded to grow in a flower pot, window box, or, if you're lucky, in a plot of ground you have rights to.

Supper: Soup again. Maybe a strange kind of tea from some mixture of herbs some ingenious person has concocted.

That is a meal for a day. That would not make our breakfast.

The situation is this: There are not only these bombed-out people to which Mrs. Linke referred, but these 15,000,000 expellees who have been turned out of their homes where some of them have been for hundreds of years. They have been turned loose without anything. Everything they had was taken from them, and they were thrown into the rump Germany to shift for themselves, and this rump Germany before the war was not able to feed itself, its own indigenous population, much less these 15,000,000 expellees.

We have our poet Longfellow who describes the expulsion of the Arcadians in *Evangeline*, but the tragedy of the 15,000,000 expelled from their homes where there homes had been for 100 years and sometimes a thousand and longer, that is an entirely a supertragedy in history of mankind. Such a thing has never happened before.

We have always prided ourselves on helping the down-and-outs when they had those terrible catastrophes in Italy and Japan. I think this tragedy has been brought on by policies at Yalta and Potsdam, and I think we are obligated to come to the help of those people, unless, as Mr. Hoover said, we want to sanction the starvation of 25,000,000 people. It seems to me that is the thing that really ought to move us all, not mattering what the origin was; but Americans have never stood for anything like that.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee is very much for it. We do not need any argument on that. We are trying to figure out how to do it.

Mr. TITTMAN. I know there is a shortage of everything there. I had a letter not so long ago from a lady who was in very good circumstances formerly and they cannot manufacture because they have no raw materials. She asked for a pair of slippers, house slippers. They cannot get any wool, cotton, and no needles; there is nothing to be bought.

And these expellees who have been kicked out of their old homes without anything, and, as Mrs. Linke said, they do not even have the pans to cook their food in. They have none of the essentials, the things that all people have today, except the cavemen of prehistoric eras. That is about how they live, like the cavemen. So if anything can be done, I think all these difficulties about which Mr. Donaldson spoke can all be surmounted.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if Mr. Read could not tell us something about this.

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. READ, AMERICAN FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Mr. READ. I am James M. Read, of the Friends Committee on National Legislation. We have also pretty close connections when it comes to relief work through working with the American Friends Service Committee in occupied areas and other parts of Europe, such as France, Finland, Hungary, and so on.

The need and suffering in Germany cannot be exaggerated, as has been well illustrated this morning, and we come to what can be done about it.

I was over in Germany for the American Friends Service Committee a year ago when CRALOG was being set up—Council of Relief

Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany, including the Catholic, labor organizations, the Federal Council of Churches, and other groups that are cooperating in this relief project.

At that time General Clay told us we could send 2,000 tons a month of relief foods to Germany on the basis whereby they would be distributed in Germany and in the American zone only through German agencies with eight men from CRALOG as supervisory personnel. Six, I think it was, at first. Since then they have added other personnel in other zones, but there are still only six in the American zone. It goes through German personnel.

However, that matter of 2,000 tons a month was soon revised, and we had hardly gotten back in this country when the military government asked us to send 4,000 tons a month at least. Actually the private agencies have never been able to excel that 2,000 tons, and have barely come up to it in most cases. It is a great deal of money and material. If you think of canned milk at \$100,000 a ton, you see what you might get into.

That is illustrative, however, of transportation difficulties, because while we were there it was a question of whether 2,000 tons could be gotten out with the way, transportation was, but then 4,000 tons were allowed, and it comes to my mind—this might have some application to this present dilemma—we were told by German authorities at that time they would be glad to get this stuff if you get it to their cities for them; they could carry it out by hands and on their backs. They probably feel the same way about this, and if it is possible for private agencies to send relief much larger than they are now able to collect, that perhaps is only to the cities, the railheads, but the matter of getting it out could be done on German backs of men who are unemployed and desperately needing the food and supplies.

The second thing I would like to point out here, this thing is of definite importance to a large group in this country. Perhaps as much American spiritual relief is involved here as to the Germans.

Do you realize that the Quakers are given a lot of credit that they do not deserve? The real money, the real goods that go through them come from the German-Americans in this country. They send it through the Quaker channels, but actually it is German-American money. They do not have an organization of their own, and the Government would not let them have their own organization; so they send through the Quakers and through CRALOG and other channels we have spoken of.

They need relief, too. I know how it is. We all have people we want to send to personally, and when you go to the post office and have an 11-pound package, and that is rather light, and by mistake you make it 12 pounds or 11 pounds 8 ounces; and if it is over 11 pounds, it is no good and you have to take it home and unpack it and do it over again. So it is a matter of convenience as well as spiritual relief to American citizens who are doing a very good job here.

You might say perhaps this will cut down the relief channels used through the Quakers if it goes through individuals. That would be most ungrateful if the American Friends Service Committee should say to this great group of German-Americans in this country, "We want our program to be big, so we are not going to help you to get things directly to your relatives."

There is a third point, and that is there are things covered by this bill that people can send, kitchen materials and so on, not directly food or clothing and medicine or mice eradicators, that may be available to individuals. I may have exhausted my old clothes to send over to friends and acquaintances, but I may have utensils and other things. And, if I have the time and patience to go through the red tape necessary to mail them, I should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

Senator BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this act as drawn may defeat the very purpose we are trying to accomplish here. As I understand, according to Mr. Donaldson, the Post Office Department does not establish by law this 11-pound weight, and there is no statute that fixes that weight; that seems to be the maximum weight acceptable to postal authorities in these countries where the material is being sent.

I think it is desirable to increase that weight for a single package as rapidly as we can. It seems to me if we amended this proposed act here so it was left to the discretion of the Post Office Department to fix the maximum weight at that weight which would be acceptable at the other end of the line, then we would have a flexible weight, and could go to work gradually to increase that.

Then, it seems to me there ought to be another provision in here to the effect that when a person appears with a package that is 6 ounces over or something like that, less than a pound over, that the regulations ought to be flexible enough to handle it.

I have seen some of these packages. Some of these people go to great pains in fixing them. They are sewed up very carefully, and a beautiful job is done, and they have to undo all that because it is a few ounces over. That seems a little ridiculous.

Would it not be possible to make that flexible, Mr. Donaldson, so that a person would be put on notice that if it was just a few ounces over it would be all right?

Mr. DONALDSON. I think that could be done by regulation and not by a law.

Senator UMSTEAD. If it can be done, it ought to be done right away.

Mr. DONALDSON. I would like to point out that you cannot by law here fix any weight limit upon the mail that goes to any foreign country. That weight limit is fixed by the foreign country itself. The only problem you have in front of you here seems to be the occupied zones of Germany.

Senator BALDWIN. For example, if we passed this bill saying that the Post Office must fix the maximum weight of a package at 22 pounds and they allowed a 22-pound package to be received under this law, it might be when they got to the other end of the line they would not be accepted and we would be in a box?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes. You cannot enact a law here that tells France or Italy what you can send to those countries, what will be accepted there. Those weight limits are fixed by those countries in postal conventions. So if France says they will not accept anything above 11 pounds, we cannot ship any package over 11 pounds. The occupied zones of Germany are a little different. You have no postal administration to speak of there yet. When they are reestablished and have their own postal administration, they will fix the limit on the weight of the parcels.

Senator BALDWIN. How would it be to give authority to the Postmaster General of fixing weight limits, as stated in section 2, "at not less than such gross weight as may be acceptable to the postal authorities in occupied or former occupied enemy countries?"

Mr. DONALDSON. You have that now. If Italy tells us she is willing to accept 44 pounds, we will do that; if France tells us 44 pounds, we will do that.

Senator BALDWIN. Suppose we should pass this act and say "not less than 22 pounds." What would happen if you did?

Mr. DONALDSON. We could not be controlled by this at all. We would have to be controlled by what France, and Italy, and Norway, and so forth, tell us.

Senator JOHNSTON. Here is what it would do: The people would think they could send them and would make up packages and bring them down, and if you accepted them and sent them over, they could not deliver them.

Senator BALDWIN. That is exactly my point. If it is passed at all, section 2 ought to be so fashioned that it is a flexible limit. If we impose a limit on the Post Office Department that they would not accept in Italy, we just create a nullity.

Mr. READ. How about the occupied areas of Japan and Germany? They are a pretty large segment. We have tried to deal with that. The War Department says to see the State Department and the State Department says to see the War Department, and somebody else says it is up to Congress. It is pretty difficult to deal with. Some say the German administration and some say the military government.

Senator BALDWIN. So this would settle that argument, would it not?

Mr. READ. If the Congress says it is all right, then the military government will feel a lot better about it.

Mr. DONALDSON. This bill you have here would apply only to occupied countries where they do not have a postal administration. You cannot fix by law a weight limit for countries where they have a postal administration.

Senator BALDWIN. We at least would say to the Post Office Department, "You are the fellows that fix the weight," so he does not get a run-around from the Army to the Navy to the Coast Guard and so forth. This does say the Postmaster General is the fellow that fixes the weight.

Senator UMSTEAD. Who fixes the present limitation of 11 pounds in the occupied zone of Germany?

Mr. DONALDSON. That came to the Post Office Department through the War Department. After the termination of the war we could not even send any mail to Germany or occupied countries until the War Department told us we could.

Senator UMSTEAD. Suppose the War Department told the Post Office Department tomorrow that you could increase the size of these packages to 22 pounds; would you do it?

Mr. DONALDSON. Certainly.

Senator UMSTEAD. You would not have to have any statutory authority? It is just simply a question of administration for the Post Office Department?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Senator BALDWIN. Might I interrupt, Senator Umstead, to interject this question?

Would you be able to yourself decide what the weight would be or would you have to take it up with the State Department or the Army? In other words, would your decision be final?

Mr. DONALDSON. Not now. If the War Department advises us tomorrow that these weight limits can be increased from 11 pounds to 22 pounds, all of our post offices are notified immediately and it goes into effect.

Senator UMSTEAD. Let me ask you this question: This section 2 in this bill—I am not familiar with this act referred to—but suppose the language was left as it is down through the word “act” in the last full line, and then instead of the language “at not less than 22 pounds,” it was stated “at an amount not to exceed 22 pounds.”

If you had that act passed by Congress could you then under that authority fix the amount and say to the War Department that they would have to handle it?

Mr. DONALDSON. No, sir. Neither could they fix it for Germany or Italy or France.

Senator UMSTEAD. You are saying, in other words, that, so far as the American zone in Germany is concerned, the military is supreme?

Mr. DONALDSON. I am not familiar with how these orders originate; they come to us through the War Department.

Mr. WATERS. Through the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department.

Senator UMSTEAD. So far as you are concerned, you have to abide by that?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Senator UMSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I think so far as the Post Office Department is concerned, it does not look to me like legislation is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. What about sending this money?

Mr. DONALDSON. I presume that is handled through the military government and the Treasury and State Department.

Mr. WATERS. The military government, the Treasury, and the State Department, but nothing can be done on that until a dollar value is placed on the reichsmark.

The gentleman was asking about air-mail service from Germany. We have airmail service to Germany. But that is the reason it cannot be established from Germany, because the reichsmark has no dollar value and they cannot pay the carrier for carrying the mail. The mark means nothing to the American carrier who would bring that mail back. Germany would have to pay that carrier; we could not pay them.

The CHAIRMAN. There must be some way that a man here can send a hundred dollars to a starving brother over in Germany.

Mr. WATERS. I understand the Treasury has some way of doing that through the banks.

The CHAIRMAN. It looks like we ought to get the State Department and the Treasury and the War Department over here and figure it out.

Senator UMSTEAD. I suggest that you, yourself, or through the staff ask the State Department to name a proper person, whoever that maybe; the War Department to name a proper person, whoever that

may be; and the Treasury Department to name a proper person, whoever that may be, and get them together down here in this committee room and ask them to work this thing out for us.

In my judgment, after hearing what these gentlemen have said, it looks to me like it is an administrative problem instead of a legislative problem, and if it can be done, it ought to be done.

Senator BALDWIN. I would support that motion of Senator Umstead's but amend it to add a representative of the Post Office Department. It seems to me one of the questions is not only the problem of weight but the authority that determines that weight.

Senator UMSTEAD. I accept that suggestion, if the Post Office Department says they are willing and able to take what the Army is ready to deliver.

Mr. READ. When the parcel post was established did that follow congressional action or was that a departmental order?

Mr. DONALDSON. Whenever the War Department told us they were able to handle mail in Germany.

Mr. WATERS. At first it was just letters and post cards.

Mr. READ. But I understood the reestablishment of parcel post was done by congressional legislation.

Mr. WATERS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Werk, of Chicago, here?

Mr. WERK. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF FRANK WERK, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to say something.

Mr. WERK. My name is Frank Werk, businessman out of Chicago, and I am interested in this problem for altruistic reasons. I have traveled throughout the country on business and otherwise and have contacted quite a few people who are interested in the same thing, principally German-Americans who have been anxious to do as much as possible for their people, their relatives.

I base this on contact with hundreds of leaders from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and they all complain about the limitation of one 11-pound package; that is not enough.

I can say personally that I wanted to send an overcoat over during the hard winter to a nephew but it was over 11 pounds and I could not send it. It had too much weight.

And the complaint was all over also on the limitation of the articles, such as these things mentioned here. We can send food and clothing, but other articles are desperately needed to maintain life there.

We all know that the opinion through the country of these people has been that we have helped to destroy things there. Now it is all over, let we—as good Christian Americans it behooves us to do something to straighten out and make good for the things we have helped to damage.

All would welcome an increase in parcel-post packages and weights of packages they send over there, and also the articles that they may send.

Senator BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I am interested in hearing these people and commend them highly for their efforts, but I think this is a practical problem here.

The CHAIRMAN. They have come a long way and would like to get on the record.

Senator UMSTEAD. I make the motion that the committee request officials of the State Department, the Treasury Department, the War Department, and the Post Office Department to meet here in this committee room with this committee at such time as the chairman may fix to try to work out some practical solution of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. How about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning?

Senator UMSTEAD. Nine o'clock is too soon. I am in my office before 9 o'clock, but I have to have some time during the day to dictate some mail.

The CHAIRMAN. How about 10 o'clock? Will that be all right?

Senator UMSTEAD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Here are the gentlemen from the War Department.

Senator UMSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I think you ought to tell these people what the problem is and give them some time to come here prepared on the subject. I do not know whether they can do that by tomorrow morning.

Senator BALDWIN. It seems there are two problems, one practical and the other one the whole general problem. I would make this kind of a motion along with Senator Umstead's motion: That after this hearing it is the sense of the committee that every encouragement ought to be given to people in this country to send food and other articles allowable under the law to people in Germany and other occupied zones; and that it is the sense of this committee that every encouragement ought to be given that facilities be provided for that particular purpose.

Senator JOHNSTON. That would make a good preamble.

Senator BALDWIN. And then get these folks together and work out the practical difficulties.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I think a copy of this motion ought to be sent to the Armed Services Committee, because that deals with the Army which has charge of the occupation; and the Foreign Relations Committee, that deals with the State Department, and has to do with other set-ups where the Army is not in charge; so we can get some kind of combined effort on this thing.

Senator UMSTEAD. I do not think it is a question of legislation by those committees. If I understood Mr. Donaldson correctly, this whole thing is purely a question of administration and may not require any legislation at all. It seems to me we can get the low-down on it from these representatives of the four groups involved in this problem, and I do not think you will ever get it taking them one by one. It has got to be a cooperative effort by and through them, as I see it. I should not think the colonel here this morning is prepared to go into a detailed discussion of this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask him.

Mr. RILEY. If I may offer a thought here. I have arranged a meeting on the staff side for 2 o'clock tomorrow with these representatives. It is on a preliminary examination basis, and I think we can come up with something jointly and present it to the committee.

Senator UMSTEAD. I am in favor of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Lancefield, I would like a few words on this 11-pound limitation.

**STATEMENT OF COL. R. L. LANCEFIELD, LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT**

Colonel LANCEFIELD. It is an administrative matter entirely—a question as to what can be carried once the materials in the packages have arrived in occupied areas, especially in Germany.

We are not here with any policy recommendations on legislative matters because we have not been able to yet obtain the views of the Secretary of War on such subject.

However, we do not see from the staff angle why legislation is required for this. This is a question of what can be transported as far as we are concerned once the packages get to Germany.

We have not had an opportunity as yet to check with the theater commander to determine what burdens such a policy might place on him. If the committee desires, we would be glad to obtain his views on the matter and to find out and work with any of the other interested departments.

The problem of transportation within Germany is the most critical insofar as the War Department is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the motion of Senator Baldwin and Senator Umstead say "Aye."

The motion is unanimously carried.

Your idea, Senator Umstead, is to have the staff meet tomorrow with representatives of the State, Treasury, War, and Postal Departments.

Senator UMSTEAD. And find out from them the earliest possible time they will be able to give us the real facts about this thing.

Senator BUCK. I think we should put the Navy in that too.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Put the Navy in there, Mr. Riley.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir.

Senator UMSTEAD. It may be 2 or 3 days before they are ready, but we do not wish any undue delay; and then the committee will get together when they are ready.

Mr. RILEY. If in the meantime the Colonel would cable over there and get those views of the theater commander.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I do not know whether we can get it by tomorrow afternoon, but we will expedite it and cooperate with your staff.

The CHAIRMAN. Pastor Evers?

**STATEMENT OF PASTOR FRITZ O. EVERS, ZION CHURCH,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Pastor EVERS. The Post Office Department or the army of occupation has done an excellent job. Parcel post to Germany has really been a credit to those who have handled it. In spite of no coal on the railroads the parcels went through, and I could tell you for the many, many people of German descent with whom I have been in touch—1,500 people in my own congregation—all feel that the most reliable conveyor of shipments to Germany is Uncle Sam.

The CHAIRMAN. We are delighted to know that.

Pastor EVERS. They have done it, and I do not think it would be so hard to handle 22 pounds.

I am speaking for a church. Our church has a general work not only in support of general enterprises of the Lutheran world relief, but in places where we know pastors and institutions. We have one institution that reports 120 babies and mothers. Very frequently they request we send them a half a dozen diapers and that makes your 11-pound package. I have to go to my committee and give the names and get our 11-pound packages over there.

These people need scissors and we cannot send them.

I have a doctor friend in the Rhineland in the Ruhr territory whose wife was a visitor here some years ago, and he needs instruments in order to practice. He has the poorest kind of instruments now. We have the instruments but we cannot get them across.

Mr. DONALDSON. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that is not any problem of the Post Office Department. We handle 70-pound packages in this country. These problems are in the country of occupation.

Mr. WATERS. These countries all tell us what they get over there and the contents are entirely out of the boxes and they cannot tell who they belong to. They do not realize their boxes may be in a stack of mail, on the bottom of a stack 20 feet high.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Fleckenstein?

STATEMENT OF EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN, WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Mr. FLECKENSTEIN. My name is Edward Fleckenstein, of Weehawken, N. J.

We in northern New Jersey have a committee of clergymen and laymen of which I am chairman. We have done relief work in the central European area. The largest part of the contributions goes through the Quakers. We are right in the New York metropolitan area and the German element there is unusually large. As a consequence we have received numerous appeals from abroad. I could read you a thousand letters like the one Mrs. Linke read here before.

We have taken a good part of the contributions and diverted them to providing relief of individual families. We are familiar with postal regulations. We have a staff of volunteer workers who make up packages, and have had numerous sad experiences of having packages sent back because they are a little over 11 pounds.

Take and examine what goes into an essential diet. Take a pound of lard, and a pound and a half of bacon, butter, powdered eggs, and put them all together, and in no time you have reached the 11-pound limit. We have appeals from families of 8 and 10 children.

If we send two packages each it costs \$1.54 each. We think this is a restriction the Post Office Department could do without. In our area the counters are just lined and heaped with packages bound for Germany, and daily long lines of people stand before these packages and each has to be weighed and if 2 or 3 ounces overweight the package is refused. We sent them 25 at a time and had that happen.

Then I think I could also say something on this restriction of what can be sent in packages. We get requests for every kind of material, every kind of household goods, hardware, tools. We have requests from people who would like to rehabilitate themselves, who would like to start some kind of a profession or occupation.

For instance, numerous artists have found an opportunity to find employment or to earn their daily bread at the profession of an artist.

They write us for paints and different artist's materials, oils, and so forth. And we find we cannot readily send these.

I think that the restrictions are pointless. All the clergymen in our area agree to that.

Senator BALDWIN. Do you understand the problem that the Post Office Department is up against; and I think you ought to go back to your people and tell them that it is not the Post Office Department that places these restrictions. The Post Office Department has to put the size of the package at the size which will be acceptable on the other end.

Mr. FLECKENSTEIN. We understand that fully.

Senator BALDWIN. I think what we have decided to do here now is calculated to increase this weight and get this going as rapidly as we can.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Chairman, I think the main thing that all of them in the room want to know is the sentiment of the members of this committee, and I think the members of this committee want to do everything possible to send every pound we can into those zones. We have found it has to be handled from the other end. Now, let us get them to raise it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pennigsdorf?

**STATEMENT OF W. PENNIGSDORF, STEUBEN SOCIETY,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Mr. PENNIGSDORF. My name is Walter Pennigsdorf. I am on the committee of public affairs of the Steuben Society. I ask your indulgence for just a short period. I will make it as brief as possible.

I am speaking particularly for our American citizens of Germanic birth or extraction. If I could possibly convey to you the heartbreak and misery caused right in this country to decent upright American citizens who continually receive mail from the other side asking for assistance, surgical instruments, drugs, and books for study, and they are hamstrung by a regulation which provides for 11-pound packages, 2 pounds of which if properly packed is simply wrapping.

The reason the Post Office Department has so much difficulty on poorly packed parcels is because these people are trying to skimp and skimp in order to get the necessary materials into that parcel. If the weight limit is raised to a minimum of 22 pounds that situation would not arise and the Department would have a good deal easier job in handling, and would have one package instead of two, and the individual here could pack other materials such as garments, cooking utensils, instruments, and books, and things of that nature.

The question of distribution on the other side has come up. The CARE organization, with which most of you are familiar, has handled 2,800,000 50-pound parcels at gross weight. In many cases people on the other side have traveled 30 or 50 kilometers to pick up those packages, where they are hungry and in desperate need.

There is a break-down, of course, in transportation, and so on, but the difficulty is not insurmountable.

A friend of mine received a letter from the other side in approximately 8 weeks urgently requesting some food and medicines for an aged father. The parcel which he sent required another 7½ weeks

to reach the other side. A letter came back before the parcel had arrived that the man was dead.

I ask you to consider the effect it has on our people here to sit and be unable to assist in the measure that they would like to due to restrictions of these 11-pound parcels, and due to restrictions being unable to help them in a financial way.

Senator BALDWIN. May I point out to you too: If we do not report this bill out favorably with the 22-pounds in here, we want to have you and your folks thoroughly understand the reason is because the most weight we can put in is what will be accepted on the other side. If we passed a law saying you could ship 22 pounds and you all came down with your packages at 22 pounds and we tried to get them to accept them and they did not, then the whole thing would be ruined.

Mr. PENNIGSDORF. The whole thing would be from what end?

Senator BALDWIN. From the other end. In Germany it is the military government and you have four of them, and one is ours. In the rest of the countries it is the national postal authority itself. For example, Italy has a postal service. We used to send, according to this schedule, 44-pound packages to Italy. If the postal authorities in Italy now would accept 44-pound packages, we would send them, would we not?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is right.

Mr. PENNIGSDORF. One other thing: The suggestion was made before it might be impossible to handle the transactions of sending \$100 or less. I might call attention to the fact the 8-cent international reply coupon has been in use for quite some time in the American zone, and I am quite sure if that can be handled, money orders can be arranged.

Mr. DONALDSON. In connection with the money orders, Mr. Chairman, if someone goes to the post office here and buys a money order to be paid in Germany, who is going to pay and with what? We cannot transmit money by sending the money order, accepting the man's money here, and give him a piece of paper he cannot cash in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Linke?

Mrs. LINKE. I am asking a question. Am I right in assuming that the 11-pound parcel was originally permitted in June 1, 1946, by amending the Trading With the Enemy Act in such a meeting like this?

Senator BALDWIN. That was the basis on which you sent anything at all.

Mrs. LINKE. Just food and medicines and used clothing. It occurs to me if that is true, then an amendment to the amendment or whatever it might be called, would care for the whole situation, and we could take care of only our military zone in Germany, which we did before, and after the American zone the British zone followed suit, and after the British, the French; and just recently on January 15, the Russian zone permits Americans to send packages, 11-pound food packages, 11-pound food packages, so I think if we will set the pace the postal authorities in the zones other than ours would be only too glad to follow.

Mr. DONALDSON. Please be advised the Post Office Department has nothing to do with the limit of mail to foreign countries, not even in peacetime.

Mrs. LINKE. The American zone belongs to us and we can do with them what we please.

Mr. DONALDSON. There was no law, as far as I know, that fixed the limit at 11 pounds. There was no law that told us to begin to send parcels over there. We began to send them when they told us on the other side they were able to handle them and used the limit they set. If they tell us tomorrow 22 pounds or 44 pounds, that is what we will accept in the postal administration in this country for dispatch to Germany.

Mrs. LINKE. Assuming that if the Trading With the Enemy Act were amended, it would have nothing to do with sending packages over there—

Mr. DONALDSON. Italy, France, Germany, or any place else.

Mrs. LINKE. Only to the American zone.

Mr. DONALDSON. I think these gentlemen from the War Department can clear that situation up. So far as I know, there is not any law or amendment to any law that had to do with us opening up mail service to Germany.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I was under the impression that the bill approved last year—S. 2101—amended section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, had authorized the shipment of three categories—food, medicine, and clothing for relief purposes—to any former enemy-occupied countries.

Mr. DONALDSON. That had nothing to do with weight.

Mrs. LINKE. Is the public admitted to the meeting tomorrow, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. That will have to be decided.

Mr. RILEY. I think we should have one representative in an advisory sense tomorrow at 2 o'clock here for the staff meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Goetze and Mrs. Linke and Mr. Read, and anybody else who wants to stay and be available in case the committee wants them.

This bill would have to be amended to include articles outside of the three categories already specified.

The committee will adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a. m., the committee took an adjournment to be reconvened at the call of the Chair.)

TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT SO AS TO PERMIT CERTAIN AID TO CIVILIAN RECOVERY IN OCCUPIED ZONES

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1947

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10:50 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, in room 135, Senate Office Building, Senator William Langer (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Langer (chairman).

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

All right, go ahead, Mr. Hancock. Will you come forward? Do you wish to make a statement on this?

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND K. HANCOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, INTERNATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. HANCOCK. I was here to answer any questions that might come up in connection with the discussion of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, go ahead; tell us about it.

Mr. HANCOCK. It is proposed to state what can be sent—well, to state in a more general way what can be sent in the way of gift parcels to Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Germany and Austria.

Give your name first, and position, and all of that.

Mr. HANCOCK. My name is Raymond K. Hancock, administrative assistant, International Postal Transport, Post Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any objection to this bill, or are you for or against it?

Mr. HANCOCK. Well, we have no objection. Usually, we get our information for dissemination as to the postal service in connection with Germany and Japan and Korea. Those are the occupied countries, and we get that information from the War Department, and if the War Department is agreeable to stating the conditions, as they are proposed here, why, I think that the Post Office—

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you some questions. As a matter of fact, in some of these countries there is actual want and suffering, is there not?

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been announced by the men in authority in the War Department, and the men working over there for these countries; is that not right?

Mr. HANCOCK. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. And, as a general policy, is it not for the War Department to relieve all the human suffering, if it is possible to do so?

Mr. HANCOCK. I understand it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is a shortage of food in some of these countries, is that not right?

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Especially Germany.

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it, therefore, that the War Department would have no objection to having all the food sent over there that they possibly can send; every time a parcel is sent, they welcome a parcel being sent.

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes; it is provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at the present time, as I understand it, these packages are limited to certain definite parcels by the War Department.

Mr. HANCOCK. Food is one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is limited. For example, you cannot send a utensil over there in a package.

Mr. HANCOCK. Well, the instructions are stated in such a way that they could be interpreted to include household utensils or anything like that which would relieve human suffering.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that it would be so interpreted?

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not my understanding.

Mr. HANCOCK. It might not be interpreted that way in some instances, but it could be.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I notice in the press that they are changing this to 22 pounds.

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir; that has been done, effective the 15th of June.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. HANCOCK. That was effective the 15th of June.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK. This month.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in effect now, is it not?

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am interested in is the postage rate, and it is my understanding that the value of that package was—an 11-pound package was \$3.50.

Mr. HANCOCK. You mean the value of the contents?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK. Well, of course, it would depend on what was sent.

The CHAIRMAN. They specify what shall be sent; and it came to an average of \$3.50. Now, the postage on that was \$1.54, was it not?

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On June 15, you increased that to 22 pounds, and the postage was increased to \$3.08.

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you not think it is unreasonable to charge \$3.08 for a package worth \$7?

Mr. HANCOCK. Well, no, sir. It would be possible to send something worth only 10 cents, if it weighed 22 pounds, and the postage would be \$3.08.

The CHAIRMAN. But, here we are anxious to get food there; the Secretary of War, Secretary Patterson, told me himself that we are anxious to get food over there to relieve suffering. If you are going to charge \$3.08 for a package worth \$7, you are certainly going to reduce the amount of food being sent over there.

Mr. HANCOCK. I think that it is—I do not have anything to substantiate this—but it is probably generally true that the persons preparing packages would send not more than probably 11 pounds of food in any one package. This additional weight would permit them to send some other things such as clothing.

The CHAIRMAN. No matter what they send, Mr. Hancock—now, during the war, we had bundles for Britain, and we shipped over shiploads, and for nothing, and we did not charge anything. Here is a country that Mr. Patterson has said he is so anxious to get food over, very, very anxious.

Here, the Post Office Department comes along and makes what I consider a charge that is absolutely outrageous, \$3.08 or \$3.07 or whatever it is, to be accurate, for a 22-pound package.

Mr. HANCOCK. Of course, I do not know how the transportation of those packages that were carried free was paid for, but, of course, the Post Office Department must pay for packages that are sent through the mails.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they sent over shiploads during the war. There certainly was nobody who got any postage for that.

Mr. HANCOCK. No, sir; they were not sent by mail.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, here is a country that we are trying to recover, we are trying to build up, the State Department is trying to build up good feeling between Germany and Austria and the United States; they frankly say that they are trying to prevent communism from getting into Germany and Austria, and from spreading. So, this country is anxious to get every possible bit of food and clothing that complies with the orders of the army of occupation over there.

Now, the Post Office comes along and they have this tremendous handicap, as I view it, of \$3.07 for a 22-pound package.

Mr. HANCOCK. Well, we have been charging the postage rate of 14 cents per pound since 1925; it is not something new. We always have charged that rate of postage.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, suppose we amend the act—I suppose that we can amend this act and say that the Post Office Department cannot charge it. I suppose we can pass that kind of a law.

You make a profit, the Post Office Department makes a profit of \$1.54 on an 11-pound package, is that right?

Mr. HANCOCK. I am not in the accounting department, and I do not know. They must make a profit, of course, but I would not say it amounts to very much; since the postage rates have been the same rate for so long, and I do not know what effect—

The CHAIRMAN. The present transportation charges. But, Mr. Hancock, we spend millions of dollars to broadcast over there; "they want you for our friends; the United States people are your friends," and we want to help them; and then the Post Office Department comes

along, and a package of 11 pounds which cost \$1.54, you come along and double it for a package of 22 pounds. Is it not customary where the weight goes up that there is a decrease in the amount of postage?

Mr. HANCOCK. No, sir, there never is. It is always straight 14 cents per pound; that is the basic rate.

The CHAIRMAN. For how many pounds? Two hundred, three hundred, four hundred pounds, it keeps on being 14 cents a pound?

Mr. HANCOCK. There it depends on the country of destination. It is not more than 70 pounds to any country.

The CHAIRMAN. Seventy pounds; and to whatever country you send it to you charge 14 cents a pound?

Mr. HANCOCK. At least that, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the matter of sending money over there? Here you have got in this country millions of people who have relatives, hungry, some of them starving, and yet a brother, as I understand it, cannot send a donation of even money of any amount over there, is that correct?

Mr. HANCOCK. Money has not been authorized to be sent by the controlling authorities over there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it strikes me there is something wrong somewhere when the war is over 2 years, and millions of American people have relatives over there, and they get a letter, "Send us \$10," "Send us \$20, we are starving over here," that an American citizen cannot send money over to that country. It just does not make any sense to me.

Mr. HANCOCK. Of course, the food is probably more essential to be sent than money sent. I understand that money has not too much value over there, for the shortage of commodities that makes it—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, regardless of whether it has value or not, has not an American citizen got a right to do that? Ought there not be some method worked out whereby an American citizen can keep his mother from starving over there if she is starving?

Mr. HANCOCK. I agree with you it looks like that is what is should be. Whether sending money would be a solution or not, I do not know. But that is something that we have no control over. The question of sending money, that has not been—the service has not been extended to include money as yet by the military authorities.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly, I cannot see any consistency in the State Department, as I said before, trying to obtain good will of those people, trying to prevent the spread of communism, and when we have the Secretary of War openly saying he is in favor of every package getting over there that can possibly get there, anxious to have it go because it saves us that much expense, saves this country that much expense—and when between six and seven million packages have already been sent.

Now we come along and you say to an American citizen, "Why, if you send over a package worth approximately \$7, it is going to cost you \$3.08," or 7 cents, or whatever it is.

Mr. HANCOCK. To my knowledge, the Post Office Department has never conveyed any packages free of postage except official mail for the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other witnesses here?

All right.

I am going to prepare an amendment. You are in charge of that division of the Post Office Department?

Mr. HANCOCK. No; I am not in charge of the division. Mr. Waters, who was here at one of the other meetings, is in charge. I am one of the administrative assistants to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Mr. Waters?

Mr. HANCOCK. He was not at the Department this morning at the time we got word of the meeting, so he was not there a little later when I called, since the meeting did not start on time.

The CHAIRMAN. We will recess until 5 o'clock, and you tell Mr. Waters to be here at 5 o'clock, with his records showing whether or not the Post Office Department has made any money in sending these packages over to Austria and Germany and Japan; also showing the records as to why, after 2 years, an American citizen cannot send money over there to keep his wife or his daughter or some other relative who is over there from starving to death, either by sending money or by sending food.

Also we want to know what has been done since the war to expedite the facilities of getting these packages over to Germany, even though they may not be able to deliver it to the specific person, and to whom they are addressed. It would be my understanding if that cannot be delivered it would be turned over to the Red Cross there in Germany and given to somebody else, and I want to say that in my investigation, it discloses that the Secretary of War is in full sympathy in getting every package that they possibly can, and I want him here at 5 o'clock.

I want you to come back, too, Mr. Hancock.

Mr. HANCOCK. All right, yes, sir.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a. m., a recess was taken until 5 p. m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The committee reconvened at 5 p. m., upon expiration of the recess.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

I want to read into the record a letter from Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, who is unable to appear due to the shortness of the notice we gave him this morning. This letter is dated June 19, 1947, and addressed to myself.

In response to the request made by you this morning, the following information is submitted.

The War Department is desirous of alleviating the distress currently extant in the occupied areas. I can assure you that the War Department is taking appropriate action within its authority to relieve the current situation.

Recently a measure increasing the weight of parcel post to Germany from 11 to 22 pounds was introduced by the United States element of the Allied Control Authority for Germany. This measure was approved by the Allied Control Authority, and effective June 15 the weight limit has been increased to 22 pounds.

While an effort is being made to develop the procedures necessary to a satisfactory remittance program, it is to be noted that the benefits derived from such a program would be extremely limited. Residents of this country can be of infinitely greater assistance to friends and relatives in Germany by sending goods in the form of food and clothing. The sending of money would be of little value since the Germany economy lacks commodities which can be purchased. A far greater quantity of goods can be obtained in this country than in Germany for the equivalent amount of money. It may further be noted that

a remittance program will necessarily involve numerous and complex issues of international commerce and finance. Several of these issues involve matters in which other executive departments have substantial interests and responsibilities.

Questions involving postal rates are not within the jurisdiction of the War Department, and I therefore refrain from submitting any comments on such matters.

Mr. Siegfried Goetze is here.

You testified in this matter some weeks ago, did you not?

STATEMENT OF SIEGFRIED GOETZE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At that time you testified, saying over in Germany these 22-pound packages were desperately needed?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. And you asked in connection with S. 989 the Allied control over in Germany permit the package to be increased from 11 to 22 pounds?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Since that time you came to see me and stated that the postage rates in your opinion were excessive?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They were \$1.54 for an 11-pound package, worth approximately on an average of \$3.50; today the package is worth approximately twice, or \$7, and the postal rates are about twice, or \$3.07. Is that right?

Mr. GOETZE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, you say that is prohibitive?

Mr. GOETZE. I think so, inasmuch as they are charitable donations to the sufferers over there. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but especially needed are other articles outside of food and clothing, as has been brought out during the testimony. Greatly needed are such things as household utensils of every kind. That was the sense of the bill which you introduced and which the Senators have approved.

The CHAIRMAN. After World War I when you were over there representing this country, were packages sent over there containing utensils?

Mr. GOETZE. We had no restrictions whatsoever. The Government put no restrictions whatsoever upon sending relief money or clothing or anything to Germany or Austria and other European countries affected at that time by the war.

The CHAIRMAN. Secretary Patterson says in his letter he is anxious to have all the food go over there that could possibly be sent. In your opinion will this high postage rate of \$3.07 interfere with a great many packages being sent there?

Mr. GOETZE. I would say, Senator Langer, it would retard the flow of charitable goods to some extent, and strain the purse of the average citizen who now is sending two, or three, or four parcels amounting to about \$50 a week; some families have told me, they not only send such gift parcels to relatives but also to people who have written to them, strangers, total strangers, to whom they are sending parcels as a matter of charity.

I am especially concerned about the provision, which evidently is a laxity of interest on the part of governmental agencies, to liberalize

the food parcels to include necessities which the people need over there, such as, for instance, garden seeds, garden tools, any kind of articles of a useful nature, including household articles and kitchen utensils which are not manufactured over there and which can be supplied by this country without straining our own economy; people are as anxious to donate these articles.

The CHAIRMAN. You remember the English lady that testified the last time? Do you remember her?

Mr. GOETZE. Mrs. Conrad Linke.

The CHAIRMAN. They were all English people and one of the great points she made was that this package should be increased, that different items now restricted should be included.

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. She was over there after World War I, too?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir; with the Quakers.

I received a letter this morning from the United States Europa Corp. in New York which is sending food parcels to Germany. It is a commercial concern and they had heard of this increased parcel-post regulation but reported they have not been able to obtain a license to send anything else but food and clothing and medicine, and that is a matter of the Commerce Department, of Mr. McIntyre, of the Department of Export Control, and I think they should issue permission that any article can be sent. Only 3 weeks ago the Commerce Department issued a new regulation exempting from any restrictions any and all articles to be sent to any country except Germany and Japan.

If Secretary Patterson is really anxious to help Germany back on her feet he should throw the door wide open so that citizens can send anything that is useful over there and which they are willing to contribute as a donation.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Waters, will you tell us your version of this bill?

FURTHER STATEMENT OF VINCENT B. WATERS, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WATERS. I think I was up here before, Senator.

The Post Office Department thinks it is not necessary to legislate on this; they already have all the powers.

As for Mr. Goetze's statement about postage, I have prepared some statements here showing that both Germany and Austria and Japan and Italy, the Post Office Department is losing money on at the present postage rates.

I can read them for you if you want, or insert them in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Read them.

Mr. WATERS. This is a statement showing cost per pound, postage collected, and excess of cost over revenue for parcel post to Germany. Terminal charges paid Germany.

For every country we send parcels to they assess a charge against us which we term a terminal charge. It is actually a delivery charge in the country of destination. Where mails to one country have to go through the services of another country, we have to pay that other country a transit charge, but in the case of Germany they go direct from the United States to a German port.

(The following table was then read:)

Statement showing cost per pound, postage collected and excess of cost over revenue for parcel post to Germany

	Terminal charges paid Germany	
	Gold francs (per parcel)	United States currency (per parcel)
Parcels weighing up to 2 pounds.....	0.60	\$0.20
Parcels weighing over 2 to 7 pounds.....	.80	.28
Parcels weighing over 7 to 11 pounds.....	1.00	.33
Parcels weighing over 11 to 22 pounds.....	2.00	.65
Transportation and handling cost within the United States, average per pound.....		\$0.067456
Steamship transportation cost per pound.....		.047000
Terminal charge per pound paid Germany on average-weight parcels (10 pounds 5 ounces).....		.032000
Total cost (per pound).....		.146456
Postage collected from sender (per pound).....		.140000
Loss for each pound.....		.006456

Mr. WATERS. It is desired to point out that terminal charges paid the receiving country are based on weight ranges and not on actual pounds. For instance for a parcel weighing 8 pounds we would pay Germany \$0.33 and would pay them the same for an 11-pound parcel. On parcels at the lower end of a weight range our loss would be greater. On a 8-pound parcel we would collect in postage \$1.12. On such a parcel our total cost would be \$1.36 or a loss of \$0.24. If the parcel was exactly the maximum of a weight range, for instance 11 pounds, we would collect in postage \$1.54. On such a parcel our total cost would be \$1.59, or a loss of \$0.05.

It is further desired to point out that our postage rate is the same as it was when the postal gold franc was valued at 19.3 cents. The present valuation of the postal gold franc is 32.67 cents. Hence we are paying the foreign countries a higher rate than formerly, which accounts for the loss we are now experiencing.

That is the German statement. If you would like to insert that in the record—

The CHAIRMAN. We will file it.

Mr. WATERS. I have a similar statement for Austria and Japan and Italy.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be filed also.

Mr. WATERS. The next one is about sending money. Mr. Stine will talk on that.

The third question, we have dispatched mail on every available steamship to Germany or any other countries where relief parcels go; whether flying foreign or American flag, any ship available, we put mail on them. I think at the present time to Germany there are anywhere from seven to ten sailings a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Have you any other comments to make?

Mr. WATERS. I can go back to some of Mr. Goetze's remarks.

I do not think the question of mailing cooking utensils we have ever been asked about that I know of, and I would say if anybody would

ask us if cooking utensils were admissible to parcels for Germany, we would say they were acceptable for mailing. We have told various people garden seeds could be included in parcels.

As for garden tools it would depend on the length. We can only accept what we can get into a mail sack. The longest that will go into a mail sack—at the present time on account of the shortage of canvas we are using burlap bags—would be from 46 to 47 inches.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it there is no objection to those articles being sent?

Mr. WATERS. If we can get them in a mail sack. In foreign mail we do not send anything outside of the mail sack like we do in domestic service.

The CHAIRMAN. Cooking utensils and garden tools of the right length can be sent?

Mr. WATERS. That is right. We have not asked the Army, but I am pretty sure they would go along. I have talked garden seed with them and they saw no objection, and they in like manner told me the other day they had not been asked the question of cooking utensils.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, that question was brought up by me personally and I talked to Colonel Lancefield and specifically mentioned those items.

Mr. WATERS. The Army has just recently excluded tobacco, and we would take anything the Army would let us take. In domestic service you can mail things with a flash point of 80°; in the foreign there is a law that comes under shipping and is administered by the Coast Guard, that says 150°, but the Coast Guard will issue licenses for certain articles under that, depending upon the quantity, whether the flashpoint is below 150°.

The CHAIRMAN. What about clothing?

Mr. WATERS. We accept any kind of clothing.

Mr. GOETZE. May I ask, Mr. Waters, in case one of your postal clerks refuses to accept parcels containing utensils or other articles, in order to avoid an argument between the public and the clerks, would it not be better to have the Post Office issue a supplemental bulletin advising them they can accept any article except contraband?

Mr. WATERS. Along that line, I think it might be better and maybe the shortest way around if you or somebody in your organization that you represent would submit a list of articles that they would like to include in packages, and then we can either O. K. the list or tell you certain items in there you cannot send.

The CHAIRMAN. You present that list to Mr. Riley, and we will write a letter to the Post Office Department having it official.

Mr. RILEY. It could be included in the Postal Bulletin perhaps.

Mr. WATERS. I think that is the shortest way around.

Mr. GOETZE. That will be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions, Mr. Goetze?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Waters.

Mr. WATERS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Mr. Stine; state your name for the record.

**STATEMENT OF HARRY E. STINE, SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION
OF MONEY ORDERS, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

Mr. STINE. Harry E. Stine, Superintendent of the Division of Money Orders, Post Office Department.

The question is as to why, after 2 years, American citizens cannot send money to relatives in occupied zones.

The international money-order service with practically all foreign countries was interrupted during the war. With the cessation of hostilities it has been resumed with a number of countries, in every instance upon the application of the foreign country, and in some instances, Italy, for instance, the service is merely one way. They cannot afford to have their currency shipped out of the country, and they have asked for resumption of service from the United States to Italy only for the time being. Certain other countries restrict the amount of money that may be sent out of the country and specifically prescribe the purposes for which it may be sent.

One of the fundamental considerations in establishing international money-order service is to have a standard of value with respect to the dollar so that we may settle balances. Balances ordinarily are settled by several means, say by deposit in a designated depository in New York City, or by the purchase of sight drafts in the free market if they are available. Of course, that is one of the conditions now that is almost insurmountable. As the War Department has suggested currency control involves a number of considerations which would be difficult for us to meet.

We have had no request as yet from the German authorities for the resumption of international money-order service. Of course, as you probably know, in the occupied areas the War Department has established APO's, and at those points for the benefit of military and civilian personnel employed by the War Department domestic money order service is available.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you are doing an awfully slow job, the war being over 2 years, and an American citizen cannot send over a few dollars to his wife or mother?

Mr. STINE. So far as the Post Office Department is concerned, Senator, with respect to international money-order service, we are guided completely by the advice of the State Department and the War Department with respect to resuming service.

In several instances where applications were made by a foreign country for resumption of international money-order service the State Department, for reasons of its own, suggested that there were some considerations to be settled before service could be resumed, and, as I say, we hold the matter in abeyance in those cases.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. It just seems to me a terribly long time. Out in my State and all over the Northwest men get a letter and their wives get a letter saying "Starving. Got any money?"

Is there not some way these people can wire money over there to them, through a credit of some kind?

Mr. STINE. I do not know whether in the New York market if it is possible to purchase a remittance going to Germany, say, stated in terms of currency of any country. That is I do not know whether the Germans would have the privilege of accepting such remittances, say, converted into the money of another country. I do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. How can we find out?

Here a farmer from my State writes me, "I have got relatives in the old country, and it is over 2 years and they are starving over there. How can I get money over there?"

Mr. WATERS. I think the trouble is there is no dollar value placed on the German mark.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is to blame for that?

Mr. WATERS. I would say the Allied control authorities, not just our own military authorities. I think the four authorities.

Mr. RILEY. This paragraph from the War Department's letter places the situation on currency, and if you would like to have me read it, I would be glad to do so.

That is a recent date and I believe still true. It calls for tripartite action apparently.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 2 months ago.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir; April 17.

The CHAIRMAN. Read that paragraph into the record. Two months ago, and nothing done yet.

Mr. GOETZE. May I ask Mr. Stine a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. GOETZE. If the postal authorities are waiting for the German authorities, if there are acting German authorities—we understand the United States Army is the authority in Germany and the British, and the French, and the Russian. There is no German Government. How can you expect the German authorities to make a move? They are told what to do; how to think; and how to act. Just recently when the people protested in Hesse about the food shortage, the United States civilian governor, Dr. Newman, told them if anybody squawked they were going to be shot.

Mr. STINE. As far as international money orders is concerned, the Post Office Department has no voice in the setting up of a German provisional government or what have you.

As I mentioned before, we are governed entirely by the State Department and the War Department in resuming international money order service. It would be fundamental of course to have a dollar equivalent so as to avoid confusion in the settlement of accounts. But as to the privilege or the right to send money to Germany, again I say that the Post Office Department money order service would be guided by the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did it take after World War I to get this settled?

Mr. STINE. I think I have it here.

Mr. GOETZE. May I answer that, Senator. We were permitted soon after the armistice of World War I to cable money to Germany. My committee in Los Angeles, Calif., cabled \$5,000 to Germany to the Red Cross at that time.

Mr. STINE. It must have been through commercial facilities, because the service was suspended April 6, 1917, to November 1, 1923, 5 years after the close of World War I.

Mr. GOETZE. Senator Langer, once more may I say to Mr. Stine. He is entirely correct as far as the postal situation is concerned. May I recall to your mind and Mr. Riley's a statement made by the representative of the Treasury Department, Dr. Jacobson, at the hearing over a month ago, when he advised us that the Chase National

Bank—and I am coming now to referring to Mr. Stine's remark—were permitted to open a branch in Berlin, and that they were making arrangements to transmit money donations from citizens in this country to the Chase National Bank in Berlin, in lieu of postal money orders, and they had agreed to permit this by the 15th of June and would conform to this liberalized parcel-post system as it goes into effect. As a result of that commitment by the department your committee withdrew temporarily the bill.

Do you remember that, Mr. Riley?

Mr. RILEY. Yes; that is true?

Mr. GOETZE. There should be a report from the Treasury Department to the effect that Chase National Bank will accept remittances and we are entirely satisfied to send money through any bank and pay whatever is the charge for remitting money donations to Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can Chase National Bank do that and our Post Office Department cannot?

Mr. STINE. I cannot answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would answer it.

Mr. STINE. I say I cannot.

Mr. GOETZE. Private banking institutions—

Mr. STINE. Are they not subject to restriction, the amount limited, or granted a license?

Mr. GOETZE. No doubt, but I would say we are entirely satisfied to send \$100 a month to any one individual; that is the purpose of the bill. There is nothing wrong about it.

Mr. STINE. It would be awfully difficult to police the bill so far as the restrictions are concerned, of \$100 a month. There are 40,000 post offices throughout the country and it would be a difficult task to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. We can leave that out. Could you do it without the restriction?

Mr. STINE. As far as the law, there is ample authority of law to resume.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can Chase National Bank do it and you cannot?

Mr. STINE. The Treasury Department, no doubt, arranged for a license to be granted to Chase.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need a license, do you?

Mr. STINE. Yes, sir, we do. We had licenses to exchange money, for instance, with Syria and Lebanon during the war but we reported to the Treasury the amounts sent.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want this committee to believe that the Government would give the Chase National Bank something it would not give the United States Post Office?

Mr. STINE. Frankly, I could not undertake to define the reasons for the Treasury Department in permitting a license to be granted to the Chase National Bank, without advice from the Treasury as to why it was done.

The CHAIRMAN. What Department in the Treasury handles that?

Mr. STINE. The Bureau of Foreign Funds Control.

The CHAIRMAN. Subpena in that man tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STINE. I am not sure whether it was transferred to the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Subpena those gentlemen and then in State or Treasury whoever knows about it, and particularly we want to find out why the Chase National Bank can do something Mr. Stine says our own Post Office Department cannot do.

Mr. WATERS. It was Mr. Goetze that said you can transmit money through the banks.

Mr. GOETZE. We were to hear from them at the time when the order was issued for 22 pounds.

Mr. WATERS. This transmitting through the Chase National Bank, was that World War I?

Mr. GOETZE. No, any bank.

Mr. WATERS. Can you do that now?

Mr. GOETZE. We have not yet received permission.

Mr. WATERS. I think the Senator understood you to say you could send it through them.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought Mr. Stine said it.

Mr. GOETZE. The records of Mr. Riley will show that the representative from the State Department said they would try to arrange for money transfers to Germany by the 15th of June, but they preferred to have it done through the bank. The Chase National Bank was given permission to open a branch in Berlin.

We are entirely satisfied to send money with the Chase National Bank or any bank as the transmitting agency.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, do you wish this paragraph from the letter of the War Department read?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. This is from the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, signed by Warren P. Blumberg, and the pertinent paragraph reads as follows:

With respect to the problem of sending money to Germany for charitable purposes, it was made clear that the executive agencies of the Government have been working for a considerable period on such a program. The intent of this bill has been anticipated, and instructions had already been issued to the military governor to seek quadripartite approval for a charitable remittance program to Germany. In response to the question as to whether unilateral action to permit remittances from the United States to the United States zone of Germany has been considered, it was stated that the United States is first required by its international practice in this regard to seek quadripartite action. In the event that this is not forthcoming and further efforts in this direction appear pointless, unilateral action would then be considered.

I would say it is approximately the time they should be getting into unilateral consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. You have here whoever wrote that letter; you have the State Department here, whoever has charge of this, and the Treasury Department.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Swayze?

**STATEMENT OF JOHN M. SWAYZE, CHIEF COUNSEL, COMMODITIES
BRANCH, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE**

Mr. SWAYZE. My name is John M. Swayze. I am chief counsel for the Commodities Branch of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

Senator Langer, we operate under the Export Control Act, which controls all exports from the United States.

At the present time I am speaking as of tomorrow morning, because we have a regulation coming out tomorrow which will be as I am going to state it now.

The regulations which we have are only more restrictive than the post office with respect to Germany or Japan in one respect, and that is fats, oils, and soaps are restricted to not more than \$5 worth in any one gift parcel. I do not think, and I think Mr. Waters will confirm, that there is being any enforcement on that at all.

Mr. WATERS. The post office is not trying to enforce it.

Mr. SWAYZE. That, then, is just a restriction in name only. The Department of Agriculture requested us to make that restriction, and that is the only difference between our regulations and Post Office regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. Your department is anxious to get over all the packages you can?

Mr. SWAYZE. Yes, sir; we are. Let me put it this way: We are operating under directives from the War Department just as the Post Office is.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you advertise any place in these foreign-language places, put in an ad or a news item, something which says they can send them?

Mr. SWAYZE. They are all familiar with it, I am quite sure. We publish bulletins just—

The CHAIRMAN. That is not enough. War Assets, for example, they had sales and until they got it in the newspapers in the form of an ad nobody knew the sales were going to take place.

Mr. SWAYZE. We have issued press releases but the papers will not pick them up. I cannot say definitely, but I believe that all of the German language newspapers in New York are on our mailing list. I cannot confirm that.

The CHAIRMAN. I tell you what we had better do. I wish, Mr. Goetze, you would get ahold of Mr. Swayze—Mr. Riley had better do it. You prepare a telegram for these papers. How many German newspapers are in this country?

Mr. GOETZE. About 55.

The CHAIRMAN. You prepare a telegram, and I will send it out under the frank of this committee, stating clearly as to what Mr. Waters has testified that these people can do.

Mr. GOETZE. That is satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. I am disappointed in not getting the postage rate down. The complaint is it is so high it is deterring a lot of people from sending packages. Cannot something be done?

Mr. WATERS. Those costs of handling, recent figures just gotten up, shows an actual loss on it to these countries.

Mr. SWAYZE. Whom does Mr. Goetze represent?

The CHAIRMAN. Foreign relief.

Mr. SWAYZE. Purely noncommercial?

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. MacIntyre knows me. I have recently seen the order through your Department releasing different gift packages every place in the world except Germany and Austria.

Mr. SWAYZE. Not to Austria. We have no restrictions in respect to Austria on anything at all more than the post office.

Mr. GOETZE. I believe I put it on your desk, Mr. Chairman. It says except Germany and—

Mr. SWAYZE. Japan.

Mr. GOETZE. Pardon me, you are right; Germany and Japan.

Mr. SWAYZE. We will retain restrictions on food, clothing, and medicine.

That will remain in your restrictions?

Mr. WATERS. What is that?

Mr. SWAYZE. The food, clothing, and medicine?

Mr. WATERS. Can go in parcels?

Mr. SWAYZE. Yes.

Mr. WATERS. Relief items, I would see no objection to cooking utensils.

Mr. SWAYZE. And garden seed.

The CHAIRMAN. Any kind of clothing?

Mr. SWAYZE. Any kind of clothing.

The CHAIRMAN. You prepare that telegram and get the names of the 55 newspapers.

It might be such a long telegram, we might have the office get out 55 air-mail letters. They will go almost as fast, and we will be able to give more detail.

Mr. GOETZE. There are at least 100 or more commercial concerns which accept orders for parcel post to people in Germany and Austria. I would like to ask the gentleman if his orders notifying the people also includes these commercial concerns which have to obtain a license from your Department.

Mr. SWAYZE. That is not under parcel post. They may ship anything within the parcel-post restrictions, and, as I added, this \$5 restriction on fats and oils.

Mr. GOETZE. I have a letter from U. S. Europa Corp. this morning which stated their license does not include anything but medicine, food, and clothing. It is an export license by the Commerce Department, and that goes back to the same order by Mr. McIntyre.

Mr. SWAYZE. We are not prepared to relax restrictions on those commodities.

Mr. GOETZE. That is the question. The Commerce Department would prohibit export of parcels discussed with the Post Office Department.

Mr. SWAYZE. What do you propose?

Mr. GOETZE. Anything for relief. They were bombed out. They haven't got a frying pan.

Mr. SWAYZE. I am sure we would go along with any of the relaxations you suggested to Mr. Waters.

The CHAIRMAN. That is fine; that will settle that.

Mr. Swayze and Mr. Waters will help you anyway you need and I will sign the letters and shoot them out air mail to all those papers

and tell them they are at liberty to print it. Is that right? Do you see any objection to that?

Mr. WATERS. No.

Mr. SWAYZE. No.

I think the thing we have to watch out for—and I am taking the position of the Army on it—we do not get into commercial trade with Germany, which is a very easy matter to slip into as you relax these regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you gentlemen draw up this letter.

Mr. RILEY. I believe you want to get the other factors in there—of the money and currency. You want that point covered at tomorrow's meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Four points—Army, Commerce, Post Office, and Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we will need the meeting.

Mr. SWAYZE. You are not going to call Mr. Blumberg?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want him?

Mr. SWAYZE. I would like to have the views of the Army on the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We have it on record.

Mr. SWAYZE. As to this interpretation of the language "Commodities for relief, including clothing, nonperishable foodstuffs, medicines, natural vitamins, soaps, etc."

The CHAIRMAN. All right. We will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, and you gentlemen all come back.

The hearing is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 5:45 p. m., the committee adjourned until 10 a. m., Friday, June 20, 1947.)

TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT SO AS TO PERMIT CERTAIN AID TO CIVILIAN RECOVERY IN OCCUPIED ZONES

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1947

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10:05 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, in room 135, Senate Office Building, Senator William Langer (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Langer (chairman) and Williams.

The Chairman. Is Mr. Blumberg here?

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I will hear you, if you do not mind.

This matter is in connection with getting the packages raised from 11 to 22 pounds that go over to Germany and Austria to help out destitute people over there, and the postage charge of over \$3 for a package worth \$7, approximately.

Mr. Blumberg, we are all interested in getting money over there. We have hundreds of thousands of people who have relatives over there and friends over there, who are starving.

In other words, a man will get a letter from his brother who is absolutely destitute, and he will try to send some money, and there is no way of sending it. What do you suggest?

STATEMENT OF WARREN P. BLUMBERG, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. BLUMBERG. My name is Warren P. Blumberg from the War Department.

The question of remittances, sir, is out of my particular field. One of the things that I deal with is coordination between the Post Office Department on matters such as the increase in weight of packages.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Now, I do not know very much about the remittances. There are others present more competent than I to discuss that subject, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You know nothing about the money.

Will you tell us about the other, then.

Mr. BLUMBERG. All right, sir. The American element in the Allied control authority for Germany introduced a measure in the control authority to increase the weight on the parcels going to Germany from 11 to 22 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. That has already taken effect on the 15th of June.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes; that has taken effect; and I believe it actually will, in effect, double the volume of goods going over to Germany through the parcel-post channels.

The CHAIRMAN. It has doubled it.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes; prior to that, it was 11 pounds, and I imagine the same number of parcels are going, and thus it will double the volume. That is for all of Germany; and to date there have been approximately at least 10,000,000 parcels from the United States to all of Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes the 11-pound packages.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes, sir; that was from the inception back in June of last year until, I think, the end of March.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLUMBERG. That has gone into effect.

The CHAIRMAN. That was arranged, was it, at this meeting over in Paris where Dr. Roan and Mr. Rieder and the Allied War—

Mr. BLUMBERG. I do not know, sir, whether the conference in Paris had anything to do with that. I believe the matter was taken up with the people in Berlin prior to the conference.

The CHAIRMAN. It was announced prior to that time, after that?

Mr. BLUMBERG. It was announced the 2d of June.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have your idea as to this postage, where a man sending a \$7 package has to pay \$3.07 for postage.

Mr. BLUMBERG. That, I do not know, sir. We have nothing to do with the postage in the War Department, and I mean, as far as we are concerned, that is the Post Office Department's function, and we have—we just cannot say anything about it; it is entirely out of our field.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you know of any way in which these packages can be shipped cheaper than by using the Post Office?

Mr. BLUMBERG. I know of none at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, these "Bundles to Britain;" they did not pay postage.

Mr. BLUMBERG. I do not know, sir; I was not around at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they not shipped over there for nothing?

Mr. BLUMBERG. I do not know, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Gathered up in boatloads?

Mr. BLUMBERG. It may have been by some private organization, but I know nothing about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think anything that is mailed has to pay postage.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this thing working out over there under the War Department regulations? Are they getting prompt delivery of these packages? Are any of them going astray or what is the story on that?

Mr. BLUMBERG. There, for a while, it was difficult because of damage in Germany during the war. The transportation was limited; the damage to railroads and damage to rolling stock, and there was a shortage of trained personnel, and a shortage of warehousing facilities; and last winter, with the severe winter over there, the limited transportation was used for other purposes. They had to ship food, and so forth; but reports that we have been getting now are that ap-

proximately 99 percent of the parcels which are addressed to the United States zone are delivered intact to the addressees.

The CHAIRMAN. How long does it take?

Mr. BLUMBERG. It averages, I would say, from about 4 to 6 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Can that be speeded up in any way by the War Department?

Mr. BLUMBERG. They are trying, sir; it is just a question of the physical facilities and transportation; they are doing everything that they can in Germany to facilitate the delivery of parcels.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is in charge of it over there?

Mr. BLUMBERG. Well, that would be under General Clay, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I know. Do you know the name of the man who has charge of it?

Mr. BLUMBERG. No, sir; that would directly come under the Communications Branch of the Office of Military Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what is a little puzzling to some of us is when our Army invaded Sicily, and later Italy, Gael Sullivan had charge of the distribution of the mail to the soldiers; he did such a good job that in 24 hours after they landed, no matter how much the country had been bombed or anything else, within 24 hours the boys could get their mail. That is efficiency.

Now, the war is over 2 years, and a man starving over there writes a letter to someone here, and yet you say it would take 6 weeks to get a package over there.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Well, the mails to soldiers during the war were delivered directly by the Army, by the Army postal service, and the mail in Germany, the responsibility for the administration of postal matters, has been turned back over to the German authorities. The general policy is to allow the German officials to assume as much responsibility as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it turned back to the German authorities by the Army?

Mr. BLUMBERG. The German authorities have had operating responsibility since the resumption of international service on April 1, 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that so?

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes, sir. So, the actual operation is a German operation; it is operated by the German post, and they make all the arrangements for transportation, and it is not handled at all by the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Waters, this \$3.07, do the Germans get part of that money?

Mr. WATERS. Yes; it shows on the statement I gave to the Senator what part of it goes to Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought it was going through the Army and giving the Germans credit. The Germans actually handle the packages; they actually handle the packages?

Mr. WATERS. They actually handle the packages; that money, Senator, we will pay it not to Germany but we will pay it into a fund in the Treasury here.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

That will be all. Thank you very much, Mr. Blumberg.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you come up, please, and state your full name.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. ROBERSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND MONEY ORDERS, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. ROBERSON. My name is Edward F. Roberson, Assistant Superintendent of the Division of Money Orders in the Post Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You are representing Mr. Stine?

Mr. ROBERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yesterday Mr. Stine was unable to answer some questions in connection with sending some money orders over to Germany and, particularly, we wanted to know whether the Chase National Bank has a permit to hand out money over there and do things that our own Government cannot do through the Post Office. Can you tell us that?

Mr. ROBERSON. Senator, I believe that there is provision in the foreign-funds-control law whereby the Chase National Bank and the other big financial institutions in New York have authority to make transfers, but that is dependent, of course, upon there being a correspondent bank over in Germany that can handle the transfers from New York, and I am given to understand—this may not be entirely authentic—that the process is somewhat cumbersome.

We, particularly, are concerned with money orders, and the transaction of international money-order business and, I might say, that our office is prepared to resume the transaction of international money-order business as soon as the German postal administration is in a position to establish the necessary service on the other end.

However, before we can do that, we must have the concurrence of the State Department and the Treasury Department with the assurance that we are not violating any of our own local laws or regulations in our operation of the business; and, of course, we must have the acquiescence of the War Department. The War Department, at the present time, is in charge of all transactions; that is, they have supervisory jurisdiction, I believe, over all of the business in our own zone in occupied Germany, over there.

The business is transacted, as you no doubt know, under individual conventions, treaties or agreements, and those conventions set up the entire procedure, and at the beginning of the war both countries suspended operation under the convention in existence between the United States and Germany.

The first step necessary before we can resume would be for both administrations on both Post Office Departments, to agree that they were in a position to resume the transaction of international money-order business, and as soon as that is done the folks over there in Germany would have to have the approval of the military control, and we over here would have to determine from the Treasury Department and the State Department whether or not the reichsmark had been fixed with a stable value so that would permit conversion of it, as all of the amounts, have to be converted from United States currency into Germany currency.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, have you had any such meeting with the State Department and the Treasury?

Mr. ROBERSON. We handle it this way, Senator. We let the War Department know that whenever the German postal administration

is ready to resume operations, that we will be glad to receive a proposal from them. If we get a proposal, then we immediately contact the State Department to determine whether or not there are any objections, and also the War Department and the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the objection that you are making to the proposal to Germany?

Mr. ROBERSON. We do not know what their conditions are, sir, in the first place, because over there the military is in charge, and they only, and I presume they are in a position to say when the Germans are ready to operate under their own steam, as it were. And as soon as they are, we are ready to resume operations.

The CHAIRMAN. You are ready right now?

Mr. ROBERSON. Yes, sir; so far as our service is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Who represents the Treasury this morning? Is the Treasury ready on that, and is there any objection to that? What is the picture as far as sending money orders over to Germany is concerned.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. WOOD, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. WOOD. My name is James E. Wood, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury. With regard to the commencement of service of the Post Office Department, Senator, Germany is operated on a quadripartite basis, and the first thing that needs to be done is to try to get some arrangement whereby a remittance procedure can be agreed upon and established and agreed to by the four occupying powers so that any person in Germany, regardless of zone he resided in, may receive the remittance sent either through the Post Office or through banking channels; and, thus far, no such agreement has been reached.

The CHAIRMAN. What troubles us is that here there are hundreds of thousands of people all through the Northwest—you would be amazed at the amount of mail I get—and the fellow says, "I want to send my mother a hundred dollars."

You saw Secretary of War Patterson's letter yesterday, and he said in the letter that the price of stuff over there is so high that maybe it is better to send packages.

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of money; but some of these fellows do not want to send packages; they do want to send money.

Now, what has been done toward facilitating that?

Mr. WOOD. Senator, as of last February 12, a cable went forward to OMGUS, which represented the conclusions, the views of the State Department, Treasury, and War Department, which stated that OMGUS could go ahead and introduce in the proposal to quadripartite council that a specified rate be set by them which would together with a remittance and payments procedure supported in another communication sent to OMGUS provide for the opening of remittance channels to Germany. So far, nothing has been done about that, largely, I think, because of the reluctance that OMGUS has to establishing the same rate for remittances to private persons that exists for the military, i. e., 10 cents to the reichmark; and before anything can be done to effect remittances, it will be necessary to obtain agreement

to a uniform procedure and establish a rate, an equivalent rate, for the conversion of dollars into reichsmarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it has got to be done sometime in the future; has it not?

Mr. WOOD. It has to be done eventually, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can it not be done now?

Mr. WOOD. It should be possible to establish an interim arrangement now. It is a matter of getting OMGUS to push this proposal in the Quadripartite Council; to try to get an agreement for all Germany. If that cannot be done, it may be necessary to provide a method whereby remittances can be made to the United States zones.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can we not get a committee here of you two gentlemen? Who else do you need?

STATEMENT OF JEROME JACOBSON, DIVISION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. JACOBSON. My name is Jerome Jacobson, Division of German and Austrian Economic Affairs of the State Department.

I can support most everything Mr. Wood has said. As we told Mr. Railey 2 months ago, the problems were matters for quadripartite consideration, and we were not prepared at that time to undertake unilateral action because if we did, the benefits of a remittance program would be restricted solely to the United States zone, and the American in the United States would not be able to send any remittances to Germans in the other three zones.

We have been in contact with OMGUS on these matters ever since, and it does appear there that there are some quadripartite difficulties. Now, we are prepared to do this, in a sense, and that is to put on the gloves and go to the mat, and to try to settle this thing conclusively, if we can, in the near future; and by the very near future, I mean a period of time which OMGUS thinks is absolutely necessary to negotiate this thing on a quadripartite basis. If we cannot in the near future define those terms and gain quadripartite treatment, we have already prepared the military, you see, to move ahead on a program on a unilateral basis, that is, just covering our zone. They are prepared within 30 days of the making of that decision on the part of the agencies in Washington to undertake unilateral action—a unilateral program.

Now, we do not want to undertake a unilateral program unless we have to, because you can understand, instead of all of Germany benefiting by a remittance program, only the United States zone will benefit. We do not think it is a wise decision, but we are prepared for a show-down, and I think my word in this to you would be, Senator, that we are instructing OMGUS—as a matter of fact there is a cable that has either been dispatched or is being prepared right now—to go to the mat on this thing, and report to us immediately on what the prospects are.

If the prospects are not favorable, we will consider authorizing them to undertake a unilateral program. If the prospects are favorable, we will say to their continuing to putting this thing out, that they continue so to do; but the moment that things take a turn for the worse, to come back to us. That is where we stand, and I think in those terms

it is a rather favorable prospect. I just think it is that way—a favorable prospect.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, Colonel Lancefield is from the War Department.

**FURTHER STATEMENT OF COL. R. L. LANCEFIELD, LEGISLATIVE
AND LIAISON DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
D. C.**

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I am sorry I was late, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to add anything to this? The Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, wrote us a very fine letter yesterday. You have a copy of it?

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I have seen it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to add to that?

Colonel LANCEFIELD. No, sir; I do not believe that I have anything further to add. Of course, I think the statement of the Secretary and the statements made here represent the position quite well, and, as I pointed out, the practical difficulty is the lack of goods in Germany, not money. Practically everyone has lots of money, but they cannot find anything to buy with it, and we would not oppose it at all, but it does pose a lot of complex questions, as he said.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you see what the committee is facing, the fact that these people from all over the United States—you take some of these States, they are 35, 40 percent German. Take, for example, Wisconsin; take Minnesota, South Dakota—I am from North Dakota—we have places down there and there are towns that are solidly German: take Kansas—Victoria, Kans.; take St. Louis—we get that mail from all over the Middle West—Cincinnati.

Now, these people—it would amaze you, there would be a second or a third or a fourth cousin who will write in saying that they are destitute, "and you know our ancestors and forefathers moved over to America hundreds of years ago," and they have kept in touch, and they want help, and these people want to help them; and, of course, things are over for a quite a while, and there ought to be a different situation now.

Mr. JACOBSON. I might say, we are acutely aware of it in the State Department, because the letters come across my desk, too, of the very, very same tenor, and it is the complete willingness at this end, I might say, to develop such a program, but there are just these very practical difficulties that we have to surmount, and I agree that this thing has sort of gone along about as far as we can, and we have got to push it a little more; if we do not have some success, we will have to take some other action.

The CHAIRMAN. I am satisfied that the postage rate cannot be decreased from what Mr. Waters said yesterday.

Mr. WATERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is definite.

Mr. WATERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, why can we not do this: Have us meet, say, in 2 weeks from now. Would that be time enough to work out something?

Mr. JACOBSON. I would suggest that Mr. Wood or myself keep in touch with Mr. Riley, and as we get progress reports from OMGUS

in Berlin on the status of the negotiations, we will be best prepared that way to say when we think we can come in and give you some very concrete facts.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have no objection, I would not object if you reported to me, and I would report to Mr. Riley.

Mr. JACOBSON. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to keep in very close touch with it because of the tremendous interest that is displayed.

Mr. JACOBSON. We are perfectly willing to do that.

Mr. ROBERSON. I would like to add something to what I have already said in regard to sending money orders to Germany. Just yesterday I had a letter from Austria asking if we would consider resuming the operation of money-order business with Austria. I cannot answer that question yet.

The head of the section of International Money Orders was requested to communicate with the State Department this morning to see what the status of Austria is. As far as I know, there has been no complete government set up over there, but probably it is in the making, but so far as any actual knowledge in our office is concerned, there is no postal administration resumption available, and it may be delayed somewhat. However, that might be the opening wedge.

Now, as the representative from the State Department told you a little while ago, the necessary agreement of all four parties of the occupied country over there is the thing that appears to be holding this up at the present time, and as we all know, some of the folks over in the Russian zone have been rather loath to go along with the British and United States and the French zones; and it seems to me that the entire problem at the present time is based upon the failure of that council to work out an agreement so that all of them can participate in the service.

Our convention, of course, includes all of Germany. That would mean all four zones, and unless we could get the agreement of those in charge of each of those zones, we would still be handicapped. If we could only send to the American zones, we would have to limit the convention or limit the terms of the convention for the time being to that particular zone, and not to all of Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, does the United Nations do anything at all about this that you know about?

Mr. ROBERSON. Well, I have not seen any of their records or where they have even had it under consideration.

Mr. JACOBSON. May I say a few things there?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. JACOBSON. As I understand the purpose of this bill, you are not particularly concerned whether moneys get over via the money-order route or whether it gets over via the banking facilities. You are interested in getting money over there for these purposes.

In Austria, since December 1945, it has been possible to send any amount of money that you want for different purposes. That was brought out before in the informal hearings before this committee some months ago, and anybody can go to any bank in the United

States and say, "I want to send money into Austria for relief purposes," and they would be happy to send it.

Mr. WOOD. Austria has a duly constituted government.

Mr. JACOBSON. There is no problem in Austria.

The CHAIRMAN. The problem is with Germany.

Mr. JACOBSON. The problem is Germany; and we are obligated under the Potsdam agreement and other agreements to treat Germany as an economic unit. That applies to all international transactions.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you send money like that to Rumania?

Mr. JACOBSON. I suspect that you can. With respect to Germany, as I say, matters of international financial transactions are matters of quadripartite action; that is, four-power agreement. Now, as I said before, we are trying to get this thing through as a quadripartite agreement, both because we want to stick to our agreement to treat Germany always as an economic unit; and, of course, the benefits that would accrue would be more widespread if all Germans could receive it rather than Germans in the American zone.

However, I say at a point—and I am not quite clear what that point is now—we are going to say if the other three powers are not going to go along with us or we cannot develop an agreement, we will be prepared to undertake a unilateral program for our zone, and that starting with the situation I stated a few moments ago; and I will be informed about it.

The CHAIRMAN. On either July 7 or 8, John Gillen of the Post Office Department, who is really the man in the Post Office Department who has been there, Dr. Roan, and Mr. Rieder are going to be back.

Mr. ROBERSON. May I supplement my statement, Senator, since the gentleman from the State Department has explained that the banks have the authority, I believe I stated in the introduction of my remarks, that the sending or transferring of money from the United States through the banks is dependent, of course, upon a responsible correspondent over in the occupied zone, and those are few and far between?

For instance, if the correspondent bank happens to be in Berlin a man who needs money desperately and is over around Bremen somewhere, would have quite a bit of difficulty getting over to the correspondent bank to get the money even though it were transmitted.

You mentioned having a lot of correspondence in connection with these requests for the service. We have hundreds of letters, too, from people who would like to send money to their relatives and friends over in the occupied zones. Hence, we might possibly, as he suggests, operate a unilateral service into the American occupied zone; but that would not meet the requirements of many others to any great extent, because a good many of them are in the other occupied zones, and would not be able to participate in the service if we only had it for the one zone. Consequently, it seems to me that this agreement by the Council for all of the zones is necessary before we can actually put into operation a service that will meet the needs and requirements of those abroad and their friends in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have anything further you want to say?

**FURTHER STATEMENT OF JOHN M. SWAYZE, CHIEF COUNSEL,
COMMODITIES BRANCH, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Mr. SWAYZE. I would like to supplement what I said last night. We have got to understand that we have a number of commodities which are in extremely short supply in the United States. I think a prime example would be streptomycin or quinine. We have opened up a limit here of 22 pounds, and, of course, we have gone along with it.

We have, as I said, limited the quantity of fats and oils and soap and possibly the limitation to be put is perhaps too low. I mean, the fats and oils situation is getting better now. But if 22 pounds of streptomycin goes to Germany it is going to get into the black market and somebody is going to make an awful lot of money out of it, and it is not going to relieve human suffering; the same with quinine, and I do not know how long it would take them to make a serious dent in our supply of streptomycin and quinine which could affect our situation here.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the Department figure out some way of getting it into the hands of the people and not the black market out there?

Mr. SWAYZE. That is, I believe the Army will confirm this, purely a theater problem; there is no way we can control it after it leaves the border. We can control it up until it does leave the border, and it is rather difficult to do that with the 45,000 post offices, you said?

Mr. WATERS. Around 40,00 of them.

Mr. SWAYZE. Around that number of them. Anybody can go to any one of those post offices, and were he to make a false declaration or if he makes no declaration at all, I would say 90 percent of the postal personnel will take the parcel regardless of what it has got; and we do feel that perhaps there ought to be some limitation in here; either limit it to personal use or a limitation in value, which would prevent the unlimited shipment of these small commodities which compare to bulk of relative value.

Mr. BLUMBERG. The commodities in Germany are very strictly rationed. Anything that we here in this country just accept as normal—we go out and buy a loaf of bread—and in Germany they have got to have tickets for that, ration tickets. If they want to get shoes with wooden soles and wooden heels, they have to have a ration ticket, and everything that can be obtained legitimately in Germany is rationed. I can think of no commodity, other than services, which is not rationed. So there actually is no free market, as we understand the term.

Mr. SWAYZE. There is one thing more I would like to add on this thing on the bill. Unfortunately, I did not have a chance to read it until last evening, but I think what we have got to watch out for is that this does not get into commercial channels. In other words, there are a number of concerns in New York—I am sure Mr. Goetze is familiar with them—who are operating a commercial gift-parcel house. They will fill an order containing probably three or four dollars' worth of commodities, and they will purport to deliver that to a person in Germany for 10, 12, or 15 dollars; and I would say that about 50 percent of it or more represents a profit to somebody here in the United

States, and it is virtually nothing but a racket; and I think the post office, the international parcel post, is about the only way that the person here in the United States gets commodities to a friend of his in Germany as cheaply as they can be gotten there; and if this gets in commercial channels, which I believe will be possible under the present bill, it will certainly increase the theater problems a thousand-fold.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state your name and your position with the Government?

**STATEMENT OF STANLEY L. SOMMERFIELD, GENERAL COUNSEL'S
OFFICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. SOMMERFIELD. My name is Stanley L. Sommerfield, Treasury Department, General Counsel's Office.

I would like to take this opportunity to clear up the remarks made about banks in connection with transactions in Germany.

It is not at all correct to say that the Chase National Bank or any other bank has any present possibility of making a transfer to a German. There are two American banks in the American zone in Germany, the American Express and Chase National, but they are there only for the purpose of serving the military; they act as a bank for GIs; they take their money, they sell them bonds, and give them tax service, and that sort of thing, but none of the New York banks in this country has power, any power whatsoever, to send any money directly to a German.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there any objection on the part of any one of you gentlemen having the testimony transcribed? I want to send it to every one of the Senators in the Senate, the entire 96 of them, because they are all interested in this matter very vitally because they all have got people of German extraction, Teutonic extraction; they get letters from them. If there is no objection, I will send it to them.

If there is any objection, I will send it only to the members of the committee.

Mr. WOOD. We should like, I believe, Senator, to see the transcript first.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to suggest that each one of you take the transcript and correct any statement you may have made here—change it in any way—and then, when that is done, we will mail it to every Senator, with a covering letter.

Mr. SOMMERFIELD. I did want to add that on this transcript that while none of us have any objections at all to your suggestion we would want to see it first. I would like to make the following statement for the record. This is a bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. It is what?

Mr. SOMMERFIELD. This is a bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I know. I introduced it myself. I drew it up and introduced it.

Mr. SOMMERFIELD. I would like to point out, Senator, that there is nothing whatsoever in any American law, especially the Trading With the Enemy Act, which prohibits anything provided for in the bill. There were at one time certain prohibitions, obviously for war-

fare purposes, which did not permit these things, but as of March 4, 1947, all restrictions under the Trading With the Enemy Act, insofar as current transactions with Germany are concerned, have been lifted, and consequently there is nothing in the Trading With the Enemy Act which would prohibit sending parcels or remittances to Germany.

Mr. WOOD. In other words, Senator, our view is that your bill would make it mandatory that these acts be carried out on an administrative level; legal revision is not required of the Trading With the Enemy Act to achieve this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SOMMERFIELD. And as we have stated—

The CHAIRMAN. Is it desirable or not?

Mr. WOOD. Sir, I have no personal opinion on the matter.

Mr. JACOBSON. Very frankly, Senator, these matters appear to be purely administrative to me and technical matters, and if you are convinced—I do not want to persuade you in any way—if you are convinced that the executive agencies are operating to accomplish the intent of the bill, the bill itself is unnecessary because the mere act, the Trading With the Enemy Act, would not of itself necessarily create the machinery which would permit remittances in Germany, on the one hand. I do not know what has been said about parcel post, so the act would not accomplish anything, and it would be redundant, because the act itself has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. We have Mr. Goetze with us here, who was here yesterday. He had charge of the foreign relief in Germany after World War I, and had been over there for about a year. Have you any questions you want to ask, Mr. Goetze?

FURTHER STATEMENT OF SIEGFRIED GOETZE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. GOETZE. I came here this morning, Senator, at your invitation to work out a program with the departments to interpret the meaning of "useful articles" in the 22-pound packages, and to turn over to Mr. Riley the list of foreign-language papers which I have here.

I am afraid that I will have to tell you that I am getting a little impatient about reciting and reiterating everything that we have gone over now for over a month.

We have held a hearing here on your bill, the first hearing April the 9th; I think this is the fourth hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you, after you have been in the Senate as long as I have, you will figure we have made very rapid progress. It takes sometimes a long time to get a bill through.

Mr. GOETZE. We have actually achieved this: We have been able to send now 22-pound packages to Germany. At the last hearing, which was over a month ago, the Treasury Department, the State Department, and the War Department gave us specific promises and set a dead line on June 15 to do certain things as provided in your bill, and it was the understanding that your committee would temporarily withdraw the bill if those commitments were fulfilled.

Now we can send 22-pound packages, but there is still an argument of what we can put into these packages. Postal clerks will not accept anything but food and clothing and medicine, and we have asked that we can send any useful article to sustain human life in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Particularly cooking utensils and garden rakes and what else?

Mr. GOETZE. In addition, we have asked to open up money orders to Germany in a limited sense. The State Department has told us that they would make an effort to have that inaugurated through the banking system by the 15th, and if the other powers do not agree that they would go ahead in their American zone. That was a "gentlemen's agreement."

Mr. JACOBSON. Senator, I must correct Mr. Goetze on that.

Mr. GOETZE. That is my understanding.

Mr. JACOBSON. I think I made it very clear in bringing out the situation with respect to the remittances, and I said that we would be prepared to undertake unilateral programs to Germany, despite its major shortcomings, if it appeared that quadripartite agreement on a program for all of Germany was not possible or likely, but, so long as we thought it was quite possible to obtain agreement to a quadripartite program, we did not want our hand forced to undertake a unilateral program; and what I am saying now—what I have just said today, Mr. Goetze—is that I may have been overoptimistic then, but I am still not pessimistic today, and I think it should be at the discretion of the powers in Germany—the United States representatives in Germany—to decide when they think things are so bad with respect to the possibility of gaining quadripartite agreement that they want to come back to us and say, "We want a unilateral program; please authorize it." And it is simply difficult for people sitting in this room to appreciate the tenor—the tone of negotiations—on the four-power level in Germany.

They have not come back; we discussed, Mr. Goetze—we discussed with them the possibility of undertaking a unilateral program when one of their representatives was over here, and his view—he did the negotiating—and in his view it was still not time for him to make the formal request for authorization under that unilateral program.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Claus, do you have a suggestion?

STATEMENT OF H. E. CLAUS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Mr. CLAUS. I am very much interested. Mr. Senator, with reference to the restriction of the size of packages. I am quoting now from the official document of the hearing before the United Nations with reference to the report of the International Interallied Committee on the Future of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and therein is a quotation under chapter 3 in connection with the Court and the general international organization. I am quoting from paragraph 12, in paragraph 4, of the Moscow declaration of October 30, 1943, reasserted again before the committee in Chapultepec, that all conventions and international agreements shall be considered still in effect until further notice.

In my mind, as an attorney, I interpret that the convention or agreement between the United States of America and Germany concerning the exchange of parcel post issued in Washington, article 2, limits of weight and size, is spelled out in detail, and gives the limitation on size as 3 feet 6 inches.

We have been informed——

The CHAIRMAN. Informed by whom?

Mr. CLAUS. By Mr. Waters.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the Post Office.

Mr. CLAUS. That for some reason or other the War Department restricted this and cut it down to 36 inches, but allowed the increase to 22 pounds. Now, to me it is absolutely impossible to understand how you can decrease the dimensions and increase the weight of the packages, the poundage.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I do not believe the doctor gave us the date of that treaty.

Mr. CLAUS. I just got it from Mr. Waters; that is, the official 1939—I will give you the exact date.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. It is the prewar treaty obviously. The question there was whether we would increase——

Mr. CLAUS. March 25, 1939.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. Yes. I am sure that Dr. Claus recognizes that the Postal Convention for International Parcel Post Between the United States and Germany was suspended, at least, during the war, despite what the previous citation he has given us states. And the restoration of them insofar as the service has been restored has been a matter of United States action largely through the four-power council in Berlin.

The question as to whether that treaty is still in effect or not is one that I do not feel competent to pass upon without further examination. However, as to his statement that we have reduced the size of the parcel without increasing the weight, I believe he is misinformed.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Waters testified yesterday that you could put in a rake with a handle 4 feet long.

Mr. WATERS. I said we would take it if we could get it in the mail sack.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. It was raised in January to 36 inches. That is the same as prevails in most other countries on international post, and a yard long is about as long an article as you can get in a mail sack.

Mr. WATERS. Colonel, the Army says 3 feet; the other is 3 feet 6 inches—42 inches.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. But the maximum length and girth is 72 inches.

Mr. WATERS. That is right.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. So, we have not reduced the effective dimensions. As to whether this is adequate in size or not to handle things. I do not know, but I would suggest, Senator, that insofar as we are relying upon the Post Office Department to handle the shipments that it will be within the sizes that they can get in a mail sack, just because, as a practical matter, if we are going to send over large and bulky articles, I think we will have to find some other means to send them by.

Mr. CLAUS. I agree with you fully, Colonel, but the point I am trying to make is from the point of inception of opening the mail. The international code has been complied with, which is 3 feet 6 inches; it has been going on under an 11-pound limitation for 1 year. You now turn around and cut this down to 36 inches but increase the weight.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I do not believe that it was 3 feet 6 inches.

Mr. CLAUS. I can prove it to you if you give me a chance.

Mr. WATERS. Three feet.

Mr. CLAUS. Three feet six inches. Section 4, and on page 92. Now, I remember, if you please; I quote to you the page.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. You can send a pretty good 22-pound package without going more than 3 feet in one dimension. I mailed one to a family in Germany last night that weighed 17 pounds, and the maximum was about 18 inches on that.

Mr. GOETZE. Senator Langer, we are not so much concerned with the size of the package, but with the contents.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want in this? We asked you to make up a list yesterday. Have you got that list?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir. The three Departments were to sit in this morning, or two Departments, with Mr. Riley and myself to make up such a list.

Mr. WATERS. I understood you were to make up such a list, and we were to go over it.

Mr. GOETZE. I could not make it up since 7 o'clock last night. We were to make it up with the Post Office Department.

Mr. WATERS. We were to go over the list made by you. I do not think the three or four of us could in a half hour or 2 or 3 hours, think of something that can go in a list.

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you, Mr. Goetze, you get it ready, and bring it to my office, and then I will call in Mr. Waters and call in Mr. Swayze of the Commerce Department.

Mr. GOETZE. But, Senator Langer, it is a very simple matter to complete those lists, and exempt those articles which are prohibited by law as contraband, like cigarettes, ammunition, or anything explosive.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, we can do it very soon if you get your list ready, and we can have Mr. Waters over.

Mr. WATERS. I would suggest that you also have someone from the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WATERS. Because they tell us what to do; we only do what the Army tell us.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. Our interest is very limited. We want to ban contraband in the sense of firearms and ammunition and to combat the black-market situation in Germany, and we have recently barred cigarettes and tobacco products. I think that is about the extent of our interest in it.

Mr. GOETZE. Then, it is very simple to define.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. And provide that the other items shall not be for commercial transactions—black-market things. Beyond that, I think we are prepared in Germany, or the German Reichpost is prepared, to deliver any packages not exceeding 36 inches that Mr. Waters will get over to us.

The CHAIRMAN. That settles it, Mr. Goetze.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. If other people have other objections to sending household utensils, frying pans and rakes and garden hose, these people are not in the War Department.

Mr. WATERS. Suppose we do that. Every company has a list of prohibition of what they cannot send through the mails. Suppose we go back to what you could mail to Germany before the war in parcel post, and gift parcels, only there will be no commercial shipments, and

I do not think that will conflict with any rules of the War Department, and I imagine it will satisfy Mr. Goetze.

Mr. JACOBSON. May I say something here? I think that the War Department—cigarettes are probably not on the list you mentioned, and the War Department would object to that.

Mr. WATERS. We have already banned the cigarettes.

Mr. JACOBSON. In addition, there are certain items which remain under export control. Mr. Swayze would probably have something to say about that, articles like streptomycin and other articles.

Mr. WATERS. Oils and fats.

Mr. GOETZE. You wanted to send out these letters for the foreign-languages papers today.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I wanted that letter approved by the Department of Commerce and the Post Office Department and the War Department.

Mr. WATERS. Senator, would it not be better if we put a notice in the Postal Bulletin? The Postal Bulletin is published Tuesdays and Thursdays. Whether I can catch next Tuesday's or not, I could catch next Thursday's. Put in in the Postal Bulletin and give you slip copies of that, and you send it.

Mr. GOETZE. That is, Mr. Waters, to permit any article except contraband, explosives, cigarettes.

Mr. WATERS. Cigarettes, tobacco, and whatever medicines under the valuation that Mr. Swayze was talking about.

Mr. GOETZE. A limited amount of some medicines? Is that right, Mr. Waters?

Mr. WATERS. That is, provided it agrees with the same prohibitions that were in Germany before the war. I do not have a postal guide with me.

Mr. JACOBSON. Mr. Goetze. I am afraid that last category is not inclusive enough. For instance, you cannot put uranium ore in a package; that is why you have got to get this very extensive list from Mr. Swayze.

Mr. WATERS. We would make a notice there, that it must comply with the requirements of the export-control regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. That will settle that, and we can have that by Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. WATERS. I say, if I can get it in the Postal Bulletin by Tuesday all well and good. I may not be able to catch it Tuesday because we have to get it to the Government Printing Office by 10 o'clock on Monday morning for the Tuesday bulletin. I am certain I can catch it in next Thursday's bulletin.

Mr. GOETZE. Senator Langer, is it now clear to all of us that the Treasury Department will continue its effort to inaugurate the money-transfer system to Germany for donations?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; they are doing everything they can, and they will notify the committee.

Mr. WOOD. It is not just the Treasury Department. It is the State Department that has primary responsibility; State and War Departments and the Treasury are responsible for policy and administration; operate simply in the role of giving technical assistance.

Mr. JACOBSON. It is absolutely clear, Mr. Goetze; and, further, I would like to say that had there not been a hearing such as this, our efforts would not have been diminished, not diminished an iota; we

have been working on this continually ever since the first comprehensive and important cable went out in February of this year, and it has not been for lack of interest on our part that a program has not been accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN. This hearing will enable us to get word to all of these Senators that they will be able to notify all the people in the country.

Mr. JACOBSON. We will be in direct touch with you, Senator Langer, as soon as there are any important developments.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, we will have that meeting on the 7th or 8th of July, when Mr. Gillen gets back.

Mr. JACOBSON. Will that be concerned with remittances?

The CHAIRMAN. When Mr. Gillen returns, we can just sit down. I would like to meet those gentlemen anyhow. You ought to know John Gillen because he took Gael Sullivan's place. He is one fine citizen.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. I think I would like to say that I heartily concur with Mr. Waters' suggestion here because to make this thing effective it has got to be just like a lot of other laws.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a team.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. It is in the enforcement of the likes of them rather than what is stated; that it has got to be available to the window clerk in the post-office department.

Mr. WATERS. If it goes to the Postal Bulletin, the window clerk would have it.

Colonel LANCEFIELD. That makes it effective.

The CHAIRMAN. All of you will have a chance to revise your remarks here.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a. m., an adjournment was taken subject to the call of the Chair.)

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